

ARCHITECTS' SOCIETY
INVITED TO SUBMIT
STATE HOUSE PLANS

Commission Extends Invitation After Hearing Councilor MacGregor and Others on Two Schemes Before It

HARMONY DESIRED

Designers Will Make Drawings for Office Building That Will Harmonize With the Bulfinch Front

As a result of a hearing on State House extension plans before the State House commission today the Society of Architects will name a committee to consider plans for the erection of an office building which will harmonize with the Bulfinch front and not interfere with a possible extension of that front. This committee will appear before the commission, with such plans, next Thursday morning.

Several Boston architects and Councilor Alexander MacGregor appeared before the commission today. The former favored lateral extension of the Bulfinch front while the councilor advocated the erection of an office building.

William R. Chapman, an architect, who prepared the plans for the State House commission, stated that a wing on the east side of the State House would cost as much as the proposed office building but would have only half as much capacity. He maintained that certain figures submitted by Mr. MacGregor were a mistake since the lowest bid he had received for the construction of an office building was \$352,000. The latter, he said, would cover a building to occupy all the land owned by the state west of the State House whereas to extend through to Joy street would cost about \$680,000.

"If the people and the press of this state are unanimous," said Mr. MacGregor, "on any one question it is in their desire that there should be a business like administration at the State House this year. This state is now paying \$55,000 a year in office rentals for departments that cannot be housed at the State House. On Mt. Vernon street we own four houses that bring an annual rental to the state of \$1900. On such land we propose erecting a six-story office building at an expense of \$285,000, this building to be connected with the State House by a tunnel. It will suitably house all the different departments, increase their effectiveness, save time and labor and so promote efficiency all along the line."

C. Howard Walker opposed the office building plan and urged that there should be a collection of practically unrelated buildings, but all extensions should be made in harmony with the central building.

C. H. Blackall, representing the Boston Art Club, said the Bulfinch front and the dome are distinct assets to the state, as they are known all over the world, and bring many people to Boston. He thought it would be a serious mistake to throw their effectiveness away.

W. D. Austin said 55 members of the Architects Club are united in their opposition to the office building plan. No state in the country, he said, can have a capitol building so beautiful as ours if we grasp our opportunity to improve the present building, and do away with the unsightly elongation.

REPORT ORDERED
ON THE WORKS
ONE-TERM BILL

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on judiciary authorized a favorable report today on the resolution offered by Senator Works of California providing for an amendment to the constitution fixing the term for the presidency at six years and making the incumbent ineligible for reelection.

PRINCE OF SIAM
READY TO QUALIFY
AS ENVOY TO U. S.

(Copyright Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

PRINCE TRAIIDOS

WASHINGTON—Prince Traidos, the new minister from Siam, is awaiting the return of President Taft to present his credentials. The prince is first cousin of the King of Siam and is said to be a young man who is admirably equipped for diplomatic duty. While waiting for the Ohio campaign to close, the prince has been visiting points of interest about Washington. He is modest and unassuming, even though he is a member of his nation's royal house, and has a faculty for making friends readily.

FREEMAN FLIES OVER
FT. HEATH AND DROPS
FLOUR-FILLED BOMBS

CLIFTONDALE, Mass.—Archibald Freeman, with Henry R. Waite, his mechanic, made a flight from Atwood park over Ft. Heath in Winthrop this morning and when at a height of 500 feet dropped three bombs. One of the bombs fell on the high range firing station, another on the embankment and the third on one of the big guns. They were loaded with flour.

After circling about the fort the aviator rose to a height of 1700 feet and heading directly for the harbor passed over the battleships New Jersey and Rhode Island. Three bombs were also dropped on each ship. Then the machine circled around the navy yard and steered directly for the aerodrome.

The flight occupied about 45 minutes in which time almost 28 miles were covered, the aeroplane covering from 45 to 60 miles an hour. After the trip the aviator rose again with students and flew over Revere.

The trip was made as the result of a discussion between aviation students and officers of forts as to whether the forts might be invaded by men from heavier-than-air machines, or whether harm could be done before the fact was realized.

When the machine hovered above the fort there were only two men visible but almost immediately after the presence of the aeroplane was recognized the soldiers greeted the aviators with cheers.

FRENCH DIRIGIBLE
RISES 9860 FEET

(By the United Press)

PARIS—A new record for height in a dirigible balloon was made here today, when LaMotte Breuil in the new-Bayard and Clement III, ascended 9860 feet in wind and rain. The great machine worked splendidly, responding to its helmsman's will at all times.

BETTER CONDITIONS
FOR PEOPLE CALLED
PURPOSE OF S. A. R.

Massachusetts Leads Country in Number of Members Says Secretary as 23d Annual Congress Convened

TOTAL NUMBER 12,838

Board of Trustees Consider Resolution to Government for More Complete Publication of Revolution Records

To engage more especially in work of present day importance—work that will tell for the immediate betterment of the people of the land was today declared the purpose of the National Sons of the American Revolution, by Moses Greeley Parker, president-general of the organization, in his formal address upon the opening of the twenty-third annual convention in the Old South Meeting House.

That Massachusetts leads the country in number of members in the organization was declared by A. Howard Clark, secretary and registrar general in his report to the convention. He said that this commonwealth's enrolment is 1628 and that it also lead in the number of new members received last year having added 120 names to its roll.

The total membership of the National Sons of the American Revolution, with 30 societies, is today 12,838. New York stands second among the states in number of members, having 200 less than this state.

The report of John H. Burroughs, treasurer-general, said that the Sons started last year with a balance of \$9190. He received \$7712.44 in the year, spent \$782.60 and reported a balance of \$9119.84.

Beside voting for delegates, the Democratic voters will have a special ballot on which the names of Governor Harmon will appear. The victorious candidate will name the six delegates-at-large.

The Socialists have a complete national and state ticket in the field and expect to poll a larger vote than at any previous primary.

Special elections for bond issues in many counties are also to be held at the primary and in a few counties voters will be required to mark three separate tickets.

CINCINNATI, O.—President Taft left here this morning for his last day of campaigning before the presidential primary. He will make 10 speeches, the last one in Dayton tonight. He will return to Cincinnati about midnight, vote here Tuesday and leave for Washington that afternoon.

MARIETTA, O.—Mr. Roosevelt began the last day of his Ohio campaign with a speech at this place. He will close at Dennison tonight.

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey will be the center this week of the political campaign. Four candidates for the presidency will make speechmaking tours of the state in the fight for votes at the presidential preferential primaries, to be held on May 28. The principals in the political struggle are President Taft, Mr. Roosevelt, Senator La Follette on the Republican side and Gov. Woodrow Wilson on the Democratic side.

Mr. Roosevelt will arrive on Thursday on Thursday and address a meeting there in the evening. He will speak in the southern part of the state and then travel to the northern counties. He will make a brief stop in Newark on Saturday for luncheon at the Essex Club.

HARRY S. NEW TO
NAME CHAIRMAN

CHICAGO—The subcommittee on arrangements for the Republican national convention adjourned without naming a temporary chairman for the convention. It was announced that the committee had decided to leave the selection of a temporary chairman to Harry S. New, chairman of the subcommittee.

The subcommittee selected Lafayette B. Gleason of New York to be temporary secretary of the convention. William F. Stone of Maryland was chosen for sergeant-at-arms, and Milton W. Blumenberg to be official stenographer.

TWO MORE FOR MR. ROOSEVELT
DODGE CITY, Kan.—Seventh district delegates to the Republican convention elected on Saturday are: Carl Moore and J. S. George. They were instructed for Mr. Roosevelt.

POOL CASE POSTPONED
NEW YORK—By mutual consent, argument on the application of the government for the appointment of a receiver for the Brazilian coffee seized by District Attorney Wise on Saturday in his move to break up the alleged coffee pool was postponed today until Friday.

(Continued on page four, column one)

FULL DISTRICT COURT
BENCH ASKED TO HEAR
SHOE MACHINERY CASE

George W. Wickersham, United States attorney-general, today caused to be filed in the United States district court here an expediting certificate in the federal suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The certificate asks that the full federal district of three judges sit in the case.

The suit is brought by the government to dissolve an alleged illegal combination. The certificate was filed by William S. Gregg, an assistant attorney in the United States department of justice. Mr. Gregg is in charge of the suit against the Shoe Machinery Company with Asa P. French, United States district attorney.

Subpoenas were today issued to witnesses to appear in the hearing in the case which is to begin on Wednesday before Gen. Charles K. Darling, when testimony will be taken.

OHIO POLITICIANS NOT
MAKING A FORECAST
OF PRIMARY RESULT

COLUMBUS, O.—Few of the politicians here today will undertake to forecast with any definiteness the result of the presidential primary tomorrow as between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt. A heavy vote is expected.

Both the Republican and Democratic ballots are large and complicated. On the Republican ballot there will be three sets of candidates for delegates in each of the 21 districts. These are pledged respectively to President Taft, Mr. Roosevelt and Senator La Follette. The names of the presidential candidates will not appear on the ballots. The six delegates-at-large will be named by the state convention here in June.

Beside voting for delegates, the Democratic voters will have a special ballot on which the names of Governor Harmon will appear. The victorious candidate will name the six delegates-at-large.

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(Continued on page four, column one)

OPPONENTS OF FREE
PANAMA CANAL ADMIT
DEFEAT IN THE HOUSE

Exclusion of Railroad-Owned Ships Will Be Voted Also, It Is Said, When Bill Comes Up Tomorrow

CANADIAN LINES HIT

Three Having Traffic Arrangements in United States Would Have to Withdraw or Give Up Ships

RAILROADS OWNING SHIPS
WHICH WOULD BE BARRED
FROM CANAL BY BILL

Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern must give up steamship lines or withdraw from United States.

Central of Georgia, through the Ocean Steamship Company, owns nine large steamships plying between Savannah, Ga., New York and Boston.

New York, New Haven & Hartford, through the New England Navigation Company, owns 18 steamships which ply in Long Island sound.

Southern Pacific railroad owns 25 vessels running between New York and New Orleans and between Pacific coast points.

Panama Railroad Company, owned by the government, operates four large steamships.

Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroad companies own small vessels on the Great lakes and many coastwise coal carriers are owned by railroads.

WASHINGTON—Opponents in the House of the proposition to have the Panama canal free of toll admit today that they are defeated. They say that there will be enough votes in the House when the question comes up tomorrow for final disposition to provide for a free canal and exclude all railroad-owned ships.

The contest will then be transferred to the Senate and will be of such a character as probably to add to the length of the session, for it is assumed that the Senate will proceed with some deliberation.

As analyzed today by some of the members of the House, the proposition to exclude railroad-owned ships from the Panama canal may operate against the interests of the northern part of the United States. The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railways touch the United States at many points, from New England west. The Canadian Northern touches the United States in Minnesota.

These three lines have joint rates with American railroads and are subject to the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission, with which they have voluntarily filed their tariffs. The new canal law would therefore apply to them the same as to American roads.

All of these Canadian roads own and operate steamship lines, which, under the bill as the House will pass it, would be excluded from the use of the canal.

If Congress should finally adopt section 11 of the pending bill relating to railroad-owned ships the Canadian railroads would then be compelled to determine whether prospective traffic through the new canal would amount to more than their present traffic arrangements in the northern portion of the United States. If they should decide in favor of the canal, they would then withdraw all their American tariffs and the northern part of the United States would be deprived of the competition of the Canadian railroads. This situation would directly affect New England, all the Great lakes cities and Puget sound.

What the Canadian roads would do if confronted with such a situation nobody here can tell but that there would be danger of seriously disturbing traffic conditions all over the northern half of the country is generally admitted, this depending on the attitude of the Canadian lines.

With canal legislation enacted as the House wants it, there would probably be an invasion of existing treaty rights.

MINERS SIGN SCALE,
INSURING FOUR-YEAR
WAGE PEACE, TODAY

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Arrangements have been made by officials of the Mine Workers Union, led by National President White, to meet the coal operators' committee in George F. Baer's office in Philadelphia this afternoon at 3 o'clock and sign the agreement adopted by the committee Saturday, which will remain in force the next four years.

The delegates who attended the convention here were welcomed to their homes Sunday by their local unions, many of which held meetings in order to spread the orders of President White for the resumption of work among the men.

NEPONSET RIVER
BRIDGE OPPOSED
BY FINANCE BOARD

Boston's finance commission addressed a letter today to the Legislature protesting against the construction of a bridge across the Neponset river on the ground that the structure is not warranted and that Boston would have to pay an excessive part of the cost.

The commission says that the proposed structure would cost \$200,000. It says that of this total the city of Boston would have to pay \$80,000.

The finance commission says that it believes the assessment against Boston in the bill providing for the erection of the bridge is in excess of just requirements.

Mayor Fitzgerald said today that he agreed with the recommendation of the commission but believes the cost would be nearer \$400,000.

SENATE COMMITTEE
FILES TWO REPORTS
ON SENATOR LORIMER

WASHINGTON—Two reports were filed in the Senate today by the committee which investigated the election of Senator Lorimer. The majority report exonerates Mr. Lorimer, while the minority report declares his election invalid.

The majority report is signed by Senator Dillingham, chairman, Republican, Vermont; Senators Gamble, Republican, South Dakota; Jones, Republican, Washington; Johnston, Democrat, Alabama, and Fletcher, Democrat, Florida.

The minority report signed by Senators Lee, Democrat, Tennessee; Kern, Democrat, Indiana, and Kenyon, Republican, Iowa, holds that corrupt methods and practices were employed in Mr. Lorimer's selection. The report declares:

"Believing that the confession of members of the Legislature, strengthened by corroborating circumstances and by other evidence relating to members of the Legislature who did not confess, established conclusively not only that at least 10 votes were purchased for the purpose of electing William Lorimer to the Senate, but that the record reeks and teems with evidence of a general scheme of corruption, we have no hesitancy in stating that the investigation establishes beyond contradiction that the election of William Lorimer was obtained by corrupt means and was therefore invalid and we submit the following resolution:

"Resolved, That corrupt methods and practices were employed in the election of William Lorimer to the Senate of the United States from the state of Illinois and that his election was therefore invalid."

Page after page is occupied by the majority in an account of the importance of breaking the deadlock in the Illinois Legislature in order to get a vote for protective tariff. Mr. Lorimer, the report proceeds, seemed to be the only man who could break the deadlock, and Mr. Hines, interested in the tariff on lumber, procured the approval of the President and Senators Aldrich and Penrose to Mr. Lorimer's selection.

LACKAWANNA OPPOSED
TO JUDGE ARCHBALD IN
DICKER WITNESS SAYS

WASHINGTON—Christopher G. Boland of Scranton was subjected to a severe cross-examination in the hearing of the charges against Judge R. W. Archbald before the House judiciary committee today. Attorney Worthington sought to tear down Mr. Boland's testimony that Judge Archbald stood to gain a fee of \$10,000, or \$15,000, for the sale of the Marion Coal Company property to the Lackawanna railroad.

Mr. Boland corrected his former testimony regarding negotiations by Attorney George Watson of Scranton and Judge Archbald for the sale of the Marion Coal mine to the Lackawanna. He said he had asked the Lackawanna to buy the Boland interest for \$50,000 after its tender by Mr. Watson for \$140,000 or \$160,000 had been rejected by the railroad.

"Vice-President Loomis told me that President Truesdale objected to the use of Judge Archbald's name in the negotiations," said Mr. Boland. "Mr. Loomis said they did not consider our property worth over \$20,000 or \$25,000."

"I regretted Judge Archbald's entrance into the negotiations," Mr. Boland added.

"You regarded it as improper?" "I did."

"Did Vice-President Loomis give you to understand that President Truesdale turned down the deal because Judge Archbald had entered into it?"

"That was my understanding."

"Why did you blame Judge Archbald for the alleged giving of advance information regarding a decision in the suit of John W. Peale, made by Judge Witmer?" asked Judge Archbald's attorney.

Mr. Boland said the decision was only one of the chain of circumstances that made his brother, W. P. Boland, feel Judge Archbald was working with the Lackawanna to "grab" the Bolands' coal property.

GOVERNOR CALLS HIS
COUNCIL USELESS AND
URGES ITS ABOLITION

Mr. Foss Sends Veto of Salary Raise Measure to Senate and Advises Referendum for Changed Condition

SEEKS MORE POWER

Chief Executive Says He Should Have Full Appointment Power and Right to Remove Officials for Cause

Abolition of the council is advocated by Governor Foss in sending to the Senate today his veto of the bill to increase the salaries of the members from \$800 to \$1000 each a year. The Governor says it serves no useful purpose and he recommends the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment to this end. The Governor says:

"The council was created in conformity with European and colonial precedents, to advise the chief executive upon state matters, but, as an institution, it is not in keeping with our democratic form of government."

"The position of councillor in this state is mainly an honorary one. It is sought as an honor, not as a salaried position. I believe that if the proposal to increase the pay of the councillors were submitted to them they would discontinue it."

"The council possesses no working organization for the conduct of any productive public work; and is not vested with any constitutional power to initiate any public service. It is an auxiliary to the executive, and for this reason it may be urged that the council furnishes a check upon the acts of a chief executive moved by political motives. But if so it is true that the council must equally thwart the will of that majority of the people by whom the majority is elected."

"A body like the council, each of whose members represents and is responsible to only a local constituency which exists solely for the purpose of electing such member, has no logical part in the executive department of a state."

"The public advantage in undivided power and responsibility is now universally admitted. The chief executive is directly responsible to the whole people. But our administrative officers, who, with few exceptions, exercise their jurisdiction over the whole commonwealth, and who are nominated by the Governor, are subject to divided control or none. The Governor, through representing the majority of the people cannot remove these officers, even for the good of the public service. They should be appointed by, and at all times responsible to, a representative of the whole commonwealth."

"Only two other states, New Hampshire and Vermont, have a council elected by the people and even the form of the United States government itself includes no similar body. Maine has a council elected by the Legislature; Iowa has a council consisting of the secretary, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general of the state. The remaining states have no council."

"To the end that there may be undivided responsibility to the people, I recommend that provision be made for the submission to popular vote of the question of abolishing the executive council and conferring upon the Governor the full power of appointment, the power of removing administrative officers for cause, and all the other powers that properly belong to a responsible executive."

TOM MANN'S TERM
IN JAIL REDUCED

(By the United Press)

LONDON—In the House of Commons today, Mr. McKenna, the home secretary, announced that the six months sentence imposed on Tom Mann, syndicalist leader, for inciting the troops to mutiny, had been commuted to two months.

Mr. McKenna also ordered the release from prison of Guy Bowman, editor of the Syndicalist, who had served two months of the sentence imposed on him for publishing incendiary literature.

The action of the government in both cases was in response to thousands of petitions protesting against their conviction and sentence.

WRECKAGE DELAYS LINER

(By the United Press)

PARIS—It was reported here today from Cherbourg that a wireless message from the North German Lloyd liner Kron Prinzessin Cecilie, due today from New York, said that the boat was delayed by stopping to pick up wreckage. It is believed possible that the Kron Prinzessin Cecilie has picked up wreckage from the Titanic. The local offices of the North German Lloyd line have received no word.

PRESBYTERIANS CHOOSE ATLANTA

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church today voted to meet in Atlanta, Ga., in 1913. The southern wing of the church will meet there also.

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VIOLA OF HEAVY TONE IS SOUGHT

Orchestral Directors Try to Make Instrument Having Tenor Part in String Choir Emerge and Assert Itself as Melodist

ONE of the objects Charles A. Ellis, the manager of the Boston Symphony orchestra, has in view during his present visit to Europe, is to close arrangements with artists who are to be taken into the viola section of the orchestra next year. With the return of Karl Muck to direct the Symphony concerts, the tonal balance and sonority of the strings is to be improved. Certain changes are to be made in that group of players which on Friday afternoon and Saturday evenings during the music season occupies the middle and right of Symphony hall platform, a wedge driven in between second violins and wood winds, and capped by trumpets and trombones. Emile Ferir will continue at the front desk of the viola section; his associates will include important new men whose names are not yet announced.

Viola players are the least conspicuous of all the performers in an orchestra. In many instances they are violinists who have been put into the tenor section of the strings against their wills. Some say that the only artists who take up the instrument because they like it, the only ones who are truly interested in enlarging the fame and honor of the viola as a tone individuality, are Belgians. Belgian predilection for the obscure voice in the orchestra is an inviting subject for the student of nationalism to speculate on, as is Austrian liking for the violin and French preference for flute, clarinet and oboe.

The viola is not quite so insignificant in modern music as it was in the works of the classic masters. Its technique is exploited today as widely as that of any other voice. So much the worse for the man who plays it. For he works as hard as anybody else, and still he gets no more credit for his labor than the man of the eighteenth century, who merely played in octaves with the basses. He is a weak, inside element in the string harmony; he is covered up by the brilliant tone of the violinists and the heavy, intrusive tone of the cellists. Occasionally he emerges for a moment, singing a fragment of a theme. But when he does so, the violins all patronizingly stop and wait for him to speak his mind. Only under considerable embarrassment, therefore, does the viola win any publicity. In one significant instance the instrument has an actual role as character actor. In the "Don Quixote" variations of Richard Strauss, the first viola as Sancho Panza is in duet with the first cello as Don Quixote. Nobody seems to be convinced that Strauss has transferred the Sancho of the romance successfully into tone by this proceeding. The viola plausibly enough has the negative qualities of the Knight of La Mancha's squire. For it lacks idealism as certainly as the cello possesses the same. But the villager who followed Cervantes' hero in order to become the governor of an island had some positive qualities. He had on occasion an outspoken understanding of things as they are. This viola which presumes to impersonate friend Sancho has no laughter in its voice.

Few audiences will endure a formal solo by a viola player, because he cannot make sound enough for them. One of the Friday afternoon audiences of the Boston Symphony concerts listened to two compositions for viola and orchestra a short time ago, with Emile Ferir as soloist. The program was one of quiet music, such as the modern orchestral listener wants to hear with great infrequency and the two solo numbers were the quietest part of it. Mr. Ferir's viola is said to be one of the largest in size and fullest in tone of all the instruments of its class in orchestral use. It is a Gasparo da Salo and was made in the sixteenth century. Mr. Ferir is of the Belgian school of viola

Seventeenth Century Instrument Long Used In Symphony Concerts



(Photo by Carl J. Horner, Boston) VIOLA MADE BY RUGGERI

players, and is regarded by many as the leading artist of that school.

Ancient Melody Low

The question has been asked again and again, why an instrument of such low power as the viola is tolerated in the tenor part of the modern string harmony. Cannot the viola be made tonally more efficient? The balance such as is attained in other departments of the orchestra, in the wood choir and in the brass choir, is wanting. The string choir is all treble, alto and bass. The fourth part is there, but you do not hear it. The strings of all orchestras are as imperfectly balanced as the voices of a choral society which is lacking in tenors. Composers entirely ignore this state of things and go on writing their scores with difficult viola parts, which in performance never get across to the listener.

"The reason why you do not hear the viola part in an orchestra," said Hermann Hoyer, a Symphony player retiring from service this spring, "is because the modern instruments which most of us have to play on are too small to give out any tone. The early viola players used only the first position and they could manipulate a large instrument without any difficulty. Few men can perform modern viola music except on a small instrument, because it is necessary to play in all the positions. The viola, you know, is older than the violin. It used to carry the tenor melody in the old music. The violin was introduced to bring out the treble part. Let me string up this Ruggieri of mine, made 250 years ago, and let me show what a real viola tone is. This is a large instrument, but not so large as an Amati I know of in Dresden. This is so big as to need a Hercules to play it. I began to use this viola in the Symphony concerts in 1890, when I first acquired it, and played it in all the concerts until a few years ago. It got broken on one of the trips, and after I had it mended, I kept it at home. The line shows down the front where the wood was split and glued together again. It sounds now just as well as ever. I find difficulty in keeping it strung up, for the strings are long and have to be set up tight to reach the pitch. And high tension means frequent snapping.

Size Affects Tone

"This instrument belonged to Anton Thoms before I owned it. Thoms was in the orchestra of the Court theater, Munich. He and Ritter were at the first viola desk at Bayreuth, when Wagner produced 'The Ring' in 1876. Wagner said he would let Thoms or Ritter

play the viola solos, according to who had the better sounding instrument. He heard them both and decided in favor of Thoms, who had this Ruggieri which I am trying to make accept a new A string. In 1890, when I had been playing in the Symphony orchestra three years, I heard that I could have this instrument by going to Germany for it. I went and bought it of Thoms' family. The Stradivarius violas are not so big as this one and they are therefore not so sonorous. This Ruggieri has the best tone of any viola I ever heard. It is like a tenor voice. I have to use strings covered with silver wire for my C and G string; the copper strings will not stand the strain, and the silver ones will not stand it any too well either. The Italians make the best strings for any kind of fiddle. I do not know why, but they do.

"Now you see I use seven positions in running up to our highest viola note, the E an octave above the open E of the violin. Hear how Walther's 'Prize Song' sounds. I can sing it on this instrument as well as any tenor you ever heard. How do I verify the points of make and prove that this is a genuine Ruggieri? Oh, when a viola sounds like that, I do not have to look in a book. I know. But I will look, just to let you know who the maker was. Giovanni Battista Ruggieri was the head of the family of instrument makers of his name and the best. He flourished in the middle of the seventeenth century."

"This instrument, before Thoms had it, was in a cloister at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol. The violin maker Ramflier of Munich found it there. The label was missing, and Ramflier afterwards told me that he would not put in a false one. The shape of the instrument, the varnish, the tone and the wood all prove it to be an original. The old makers knew just how to select maple for the backs that would have the right acoustic quality. They picked out for the fronts spruce that grew slowly on rocky, mountainous soil. It would be impossible to use violas of this size in most opera houses, because the players are crowded into such a small space. Yes, this would make an excellent instrument in a string quartet. Joachim thought so. For he liked it so well that he once tried to buy it of Thoms, but could not.

"Everybody interested in fiddles likes to know their dimensions. We measure them on the maple side. The length of the body of my Ruggieri, as you see the tape shows it, is 17 and three eighths inches. The upper width is eight and one quarter inches; the lower width, 10 and three quarters inches. The string length is 15 and three quarters inches. The essential part of an instrument of the violin family is the body of it. The finger boards and necks of the old masterpieces are seldom to be found. I had the neck of this one taken off and changed to suit my hands. It was too small for me as Thoms played on it."

VILLAGE GRADES WILL BE ABOLISHED

SOUTH ROYALTON, Vt.—Following a meeting of the public service commissioners here, announcement was made that an order would be issued abolishing the five grade crossings at an estimated cost of \$30,000. At the hearing the state was represented by the attorney-general, H. B. Ames, and J. M. Morrison, chief engineer of the Central Vermont; attorneys Whitham, Tarbell and Walker of South Royalton and Walker & Goodrich, engineers of Montpelier.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

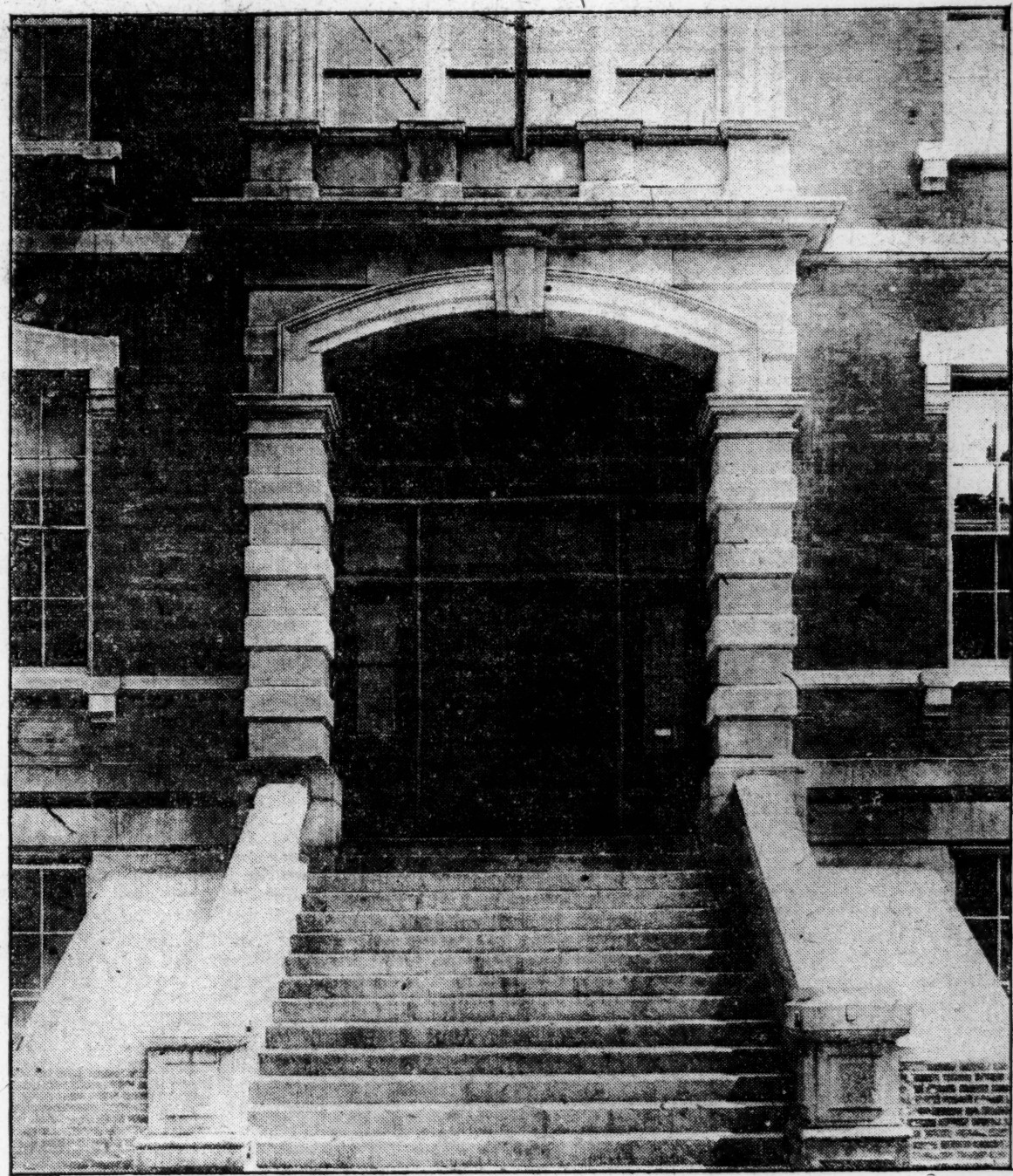
The Boston & Maine began parlor car service between Boston and Mt. Desert Ferry, Me., today on trains leaving and arriving at North station at 9 a. m. and 9:05 p. m.

Allen MacIver, superintendent of South station power house plant, is installing new self-feeding boilers in the main electric section.

On account of the Order of Railroad Station Agents meeting at Greenfield, Mass., yesterday, the Boston & Maine road's Fitchburg division furnished special equipment from North station at 9:30 a. m., returning at 6:55 p. m.

The crew despatchers of the eastern district, New Haven road, are in session at South station working on an extra holiday schedule for May 30.

DOORWAY OF GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL



Sandstone archibolt is supported by pilasters having raised intersection and a small molded cornice above sustains a triple window balustrade

VERDICT AGAINST RAILWAY COMPANY

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—In the United States district court on Saturday a jury found the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company guilty of rebating. The indictment contained 14 counts specifying rebates made to local lumber dealers in violation of the so-called transit privileges. The maximum fine is \$280,000 and the minimum is \$14,000. Sentence was deferred.

Y. M. C. U. MEMBERS TO GIVE PLAY

The Wampanoag, a club composed of members of the Boston Y. M. C. U., will present the play, "Capt. Rackett," in Union hall, Boylston street on Wednesday evening. The members of the cast are John H. Newbauer, Henry W. Tuck, Carleton W. Cobb, Elliott Morrison Andrews, John H. Alsen, Stanley R. Kingman, Fred Packard and Walter Gallagher.

O. R. C. OFFICERS TO VISIT BOSTON

To adjust differences between the joint board of adjustment and arbitration of the conductors and trainmen of the Boston & Maine and C. E. Lee, general superintendent of that road, the grand lodge officers of the Order of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are to come to this city next week.

WORCESTER FAMILY TO MEET

Members of the Worcester family will gather at the homestead at Worcester place, Hollis, N. H., on June 22 from New England and the western states. It is expected that over 100 will attend the dinner in the Cranford inn at Hollis and the exercises. Special trains will leave Boston at 8:15 and 11:30 a. m. for Hollis.

ENGLISH ROADS TO BE EXAMINED

S. H. Whitten, statistician of the New York public service commission is on his way to England where he will spend four months investigating public service corporations for the National Civic Federation. He is to give particular attention to profit sharing, the sliding scale and control of capitalization.

Another example of the classic style of school architecture in vogue in 1870 may be seen in the entrance to the girls' high school on West Newton street, built at that time and designed by George Ropes, Jr.

The pilasters supporting the archibolt have raised intersections. A small molded cornice sets on the key to the archibolt and upholds a triple window balustrade. The material of the doorway is sandstone and of the body of the building is brick.

The doorway sets in from the face of the entrance and consists of double glazed doors with side and top lights. A stone coping protects the flight of steps to the sidewalk.

NEGROES PLOT IN CUBA, SAYS REPORT

HAVANA—Ultima Hora, a newspaper, says a negro conspiracy has been discovered at Sagua la Grande, the apparent intention being to rise in arms against the government. Five negroes have been arrested and warrants have been issued for several more.

Rural guards are reported to be pursuing Alardo Pacheco, the alleged chief of the conspiracy, who is accompanied by other fugitives. It is also reported that 17 negroes who have disappeared from the town of Mayari are under suspicion of being concerned in the alleged plot.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of General Estenoz, the leader of the Independent Party of Color; but this is ostensibly on the charge of contempt of an order issued by the civil court.

REPORT FAVORS I. W. W. CAMPAIGN

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Col. Harris Weinstock, appointed by Governor Johnson to investigate the San Diego "free speech" campaign carried on by the Industrial Workers of the World, finds in his report just made public that the "vigilantes" of San Diego have been guilty of more culpable offenses than the Industrial Workers and recommends their prosecution.

HUNGARY CORDIALLY WELCOMES ENVOYS OF U. S. EXPOSITION

NEW YORK—A Budapest (Hungary) cable dispatch to the New York Sun states that the Archduke Joseph gave an audience to John Hays Hammond and the other members of the Panama Pacific exposition commission at the palace in the old city of Buda. The interview was very cordial.

The archduke, who spoke in English, talked with Rear Admiral Staunton on naval affairs and with Gen. Clarence Edwards on military topics. Afterwards the members of the commission visited the Hungarian premier and the ministers of finance, commerce and agriculture. All of these officials were very friendly.

The envoys inspected the Parliament house and the agricultural museum and took luncheon at the hotel in the city park with a number of officials and prominent citizens. Minister Serenyi made a speech in which he wished the mission success. He assured the commissioners that Hungarians were very much interested in the exposition.

Mr. Hammond made a speech of thanks in which, after referring to the hospitality of the Hungarians, he paid a tribute to their spirit of chivalry and independence. Richard Kerens, the American ambassador to Austria, praised the good citizenship of the 4,000,000 Hungarians in the United States.

The commissioners were then driven to the royal palace at Buda and were shown the magnificent state apartments. The government gave a great banquet in their honor at Orszago's Casino. Many ministers and officials were present.

HOUSTON FIRE LOSS \$400,000 HOUSTON, Tex.—Fire in Houston's upper business district, which started early Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock Sunday night had caused a loss of about \$400,000.

TRADE AGREEMENTS FOR WAR TIME URGED AS SURE PEACE GETTER

NEW YORK—Before real peace between nations can be assured agreements affording protection to commercial vessels in war time will have to be made, said Prof. Ernest Richards of Columbia University and president of the German peace society, at a discussion Sunday on the topic of arbitration and universal peace before the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. Louis Sande of the New York Peace Society also was a speaker.

Professor Richards said in opening that it was not his intention to deliver an address on woman suffrage. It was not necessary, he said, for what was right was right, and was bound to come, and there was no need to argue the question. He then spoke of international and social peace.

"During the time of war ships that are private property are open to destruction," Professor Richards declared. "The great English nation has long been advocating international peace, but up to this time the lack of an agreement insuring the safety of commercial ships has prevented it. So long as the condition exists England will continue to insure her safety with a large navy, for they say that in time of war their position renders them subject to starvation unless there is an adequate means of protection."

As soon as merchant marine is declared immune from the ravages of war, Professor Richards said, a world-wide peace will be practically established. The Titanic sinking, he said, showed clearly enough that the regulation of steamship travel was a matter that should receive international consideration.

Mr. Sande, the other speaker, said that since woman had shown an interest in things pertaining to the general welfare of the nation an apparent change for the better had been observed.

REMBRANDT'S 'DUTCH MERCHANT' SOLD TO AMERICAN AT LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—England is about to part with another great Rembrandt. This country is rich in art treasures and to some extent duly appreciates those that she possesses. The "Dutch Merchant" belonged to a private owner, and, therefore, except when it appeared at a show of old masters at Burlington house in 1899, was not available to be seen by the public. The loss is, therefore, the less to be deplored.

The picture represents a burghmaster, sitting at a table by a window composing a letter, dressed in dark blue coat and long cravat of white. It is signed "Rembrandt," and is one of this master's finest portraits, the chiaroscuro being remarkably beautiful. For 150 years it has been in the possession of the Favershams, but now passes into the hands of Mr. Frick, an American, for \$250,000 (\$250,000).

GOVERNOR WILSON AT CEREMONY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The corner stone of the new German hospital here was laid in the presence of a notable company Sunday. Gov. Woodrow Wilson delivered the principal address and among the other speakers were United States Senator James E. Martine and Representatives Eugene F. Kinkaid and James A. Hamill.

Auction Sale of Water Colors

—BY— HAROLD B. WARREN COPELEY GALLERY, 103 NEWBURY ST. Thursday, May 23, at 2:30 O'clock Exhibition beginning Monday, May 20

THE BEST FLOUR

—one that contains the most nutriment is the Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. Cook Book mailed free. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

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AUTO MAPS

W. B. Clarke Co. and GUTHRIE 25 & 28 Tremont St.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—Julian Eltinge. R. F. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt. CASTLE SQUARE—"Nobody's Widow." MAJESTIC—"The Thief." PLYMOUTH—"Alias Jimmy Valentine." SHUBERT—"Hanky Panky." TREMONT—"The Spring Maid."

NEW YORK

COLLIER'S—"Bunt Pulls the Strings." DAILY'S—Lewis Walker. GAITY—"Officer 666." HUDSON—"The Typhoon." KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet." LIBERTY—"The Rainbow." LYRIC—"Patience." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood." THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."

CHICAGO

COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl." COURT—"Ready Money." GRAND—"Officer 666." McVICKER'S—Aborn Opera Company. OLYMPIC—"The Only Son." OPERA HOUSE—Hollywood Bldg. STUDEBAKER—Elsie Janis.

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Baseball Results

CHICAGO THE FEATURE OF AMERICAN LEAGUE RACE

Manager Callahan Has Developed Fast Aggregation With Good Pitching Staff — Cincinnati and New York Are Setting the Pace in the National

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	W	L	P.C.
Chicago 3, Boston 1	22	6	.786
Washington 13	13	13	.500
Cleveland 12	12	12	.500
Detroit 14	14	14	.500
Philadelphia 11	11	13	.458
New York 7	7	10	.412
St. Louis 7	7	13	.348

RESULTS SATURDAY	W	L	P.C.
Chicago 3, Boston 1	22	6	.786
Cleveland 10, New York 7	12	12	.500
Philadelphia 24, Detroit 2	11	13	.458
St. Louis 8, Washington 2	7	10	.412

GAMES TODAY	W	L	P.C.
Chicago at Boston	22	6	.786
Cleveland at New York	12	12	.500
Detroit at Philadelphia	11	13	.458
St. Louis at Washington	7	10	.412

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	W	L	P.C.
Cincinnati 22	22	6	.786
New York 19	19	9	.680
Chicago 13	13	13	.500
Pittsburgh 10	10	13	.435
St. Louis 12	12	18	.400
Philadelphia 9	9	14	.393
Boston 10	10	17	.370
Brooklyn 9	9	16	.360

RESULTS YESTERDAY	W	L	P.C.
Cincinnati 4, New York 3	22	6	.786
Brooklyn 0, Chicago 2	19	9	.680
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2	13	13	.500

GAMES TODAY	W	L	P.C.
Boston at Pittsburgh	10	13	.435
New York at Cincinnati	19	9	.680
Philadelphia at St. Louis	12	18	.400
Brooklyn at Chicago	9	16	.360

This week will find the western clubs of the American League finishing their first invasion of the eastern circuit for 1912. Each team has one more entire series to play and a game on another which is scheduled for today.

The chief feature of the invasion to date has been the work of the Chicago team. Manager Callahan appears not only to have collected a fast aggregation, but he has imbued them with the spirit of victory and developed them into a strong looking machine. In Kath and Weaver he has two new men who are putting up a very strong game both in the field and at bat and the veterans are playing better than anything they showed in 1911. His pitching staff looks very formidable.

In the games with Boston they have shown a marked degree of ability to take advantage of every slip on the part of their opponents and while they have made errors themselves, they appear at their best in the pinches.

Detroit has not appeared to any better advantage than a year ago, and the present trouble, no matter how it is settled, is not likely to benefit the team's chances of finishing high up.

Cleveland is holding its own and promises to hold a good position in the standing. St. Louis looks very weak. There are several players on the nine who have made errors themselves, they appear at their best in the pinches.

Of the eastern teams Boston has made the best showing. The team has a great tendency to play championship ball one day and the opposite the next and until this is overcome, it can hardly be expected to win a pennant. Errors of omission have been its chief fault and several of the games lost, could have been won by a little better head work.

The Athletics are gradually settling down, and will undoubtedly climb up in the standing. Washington has done fairly well since getting rid of Chicago. New York, also, is showing improvement, but the loss of Volter for some time and perhaps the rest of the season will be a big handicap.

Cincinnati and New York are still making the pace in the National league. The loss of Bescher and Bates is a big handicap to the former, especially at

just the time they are meeting New York; but even at that they have won the two already played, and the two to be played by these teams today and tomorrow will have an important bearing on the holding of first place until they meet again in the East.

Chicago has taken advantage of the visit of the eastern clubs, and is now in third place, with Pittsburgh close behind. Already the closest students of the league begin to see the clubs in the divisions which they will occupy at the end of the season, although the exact order may undergo some slight changes between now and then.

Boston and Brooklyn have been showing up poorly in the West. In the case of the former, this showing has been due almost entirely to poor pitching, the team losing several games in which it has outbatted its opponents and its boxmen fallen down toward the end of the contest.

BOSTON WOMEN HOLD GOLF TITLE MEET AT THE WOLLASTON G. C.

GREATER BOSTON VICTORS
Year. Winner. Runner-up.
1901—Miss G. Keyes. Miss H. S. Curtis.
1902—Miss M. R. Adams. Miss G. B. Keyes.
1903—Miss F. Osgood. Miss H. S. Curtis.
1904—Miss F. C. Osgood. Miss H. S. Curtis.
1905—Miss F. Mackay. Miss E. S. Porter.
1906—Miss M. R. Adams. Miss H. S. Curtis.
1907—Miss M. Curtis. Miss F. C. Osgood.
1908—Miss M. Curtis. Miss F. C. Osgood.
1909—Miss M. R. Adams. Miss K. C. Hurley.
1910—Miss F. C. Osgood. Miss E. C. Wheeler.
1911—Miss F. C. Osgood. Miss H. S. Curtis.

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—With a fairly representative field of its best golfing strength the twelfth annual tournament of the Woman's Golf Association of Greater Boston started here this morning and will continue through Friday.

Mrs. R. M. Gardiner of Belmont Springs and Miss C. Righter of Brae Burn were the first pair to get away, starting at 10 o'clock. They were followed at short intervals by other pairs, among the best known being Miss H. S. Curtis, Miss L. A. Wells, Miss M. C. Underwood, Mrs. A. L. Burrage and the Misses C. L. and K. L. Duncan.

There were 40 players entered of which number 34 started. Three of the players turned in the excellent cards of 100. Mrs. R. M. Gardiner, formerly Miss Alice Underwood, Miss H. S. Curtis and Miss L. A. Wells were the three. Mrs. Gardiner made two 50s; while Miss Curtis had a 51 going out and a 49 coming in. Miss Wells had the rather poor card of 54 going out, but coming in she showed some wonderfully fine golf, making a 46. The three cards were as follows:

Mrs. R. M. Gardiner:	6 6 4 5 6 8 5 6 4 5 0
Miss H. S. Curtis:	6 7 6 4 8 5 4 5 5 5 0—100
Miss L. A. Wells:	6 5 4 9 5 5 6 5 5 5 1
Miss L. A. Wells:	3 6 4 6 6 5 5 5 5 7 49—100
Out:	5 6 3 7 7 7 6 6 6 4
In:	6 5 5 4 6 5 4 6 4 46—100

THE SUMMARY	W	L	P.C.
Mrs. R. M. Gardiner, Belmont	50	50	100
Miss H. S. Curtis, Country	51	49	100
Miss L. A. Wells, Country	54	46	100
Mrs. F. G. Davis, Brae Burn	54	46	102
Miss E. W. Allen, Oakley	52	48	105
Miss M. W. Phelps, Oakley	52	48	105
Mrs. A. McGregor, Oakley	52	48	105
Mrs. A. P. Chase, Oakley	52	48	105
Miss M. C. Underwood, Belmont	57	43	111
Miss E. S. Aldrich, Brae Burn	58	42	112
Mrs. C. Righter, Brae Burn	58	42	115
Miss D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill	61	54	115
Miss S. D. Witherbee, Brae Burn	71	63	134

The Wollaston Golf Club course is one which women golfers of the state like very much, as may be seen from the fact that it has had this meeting three times before since the tournament was first played in 1900. The first 16 qualify for the championship flight; the second 16 for a silver medal, and the remaining eight for bronzes.

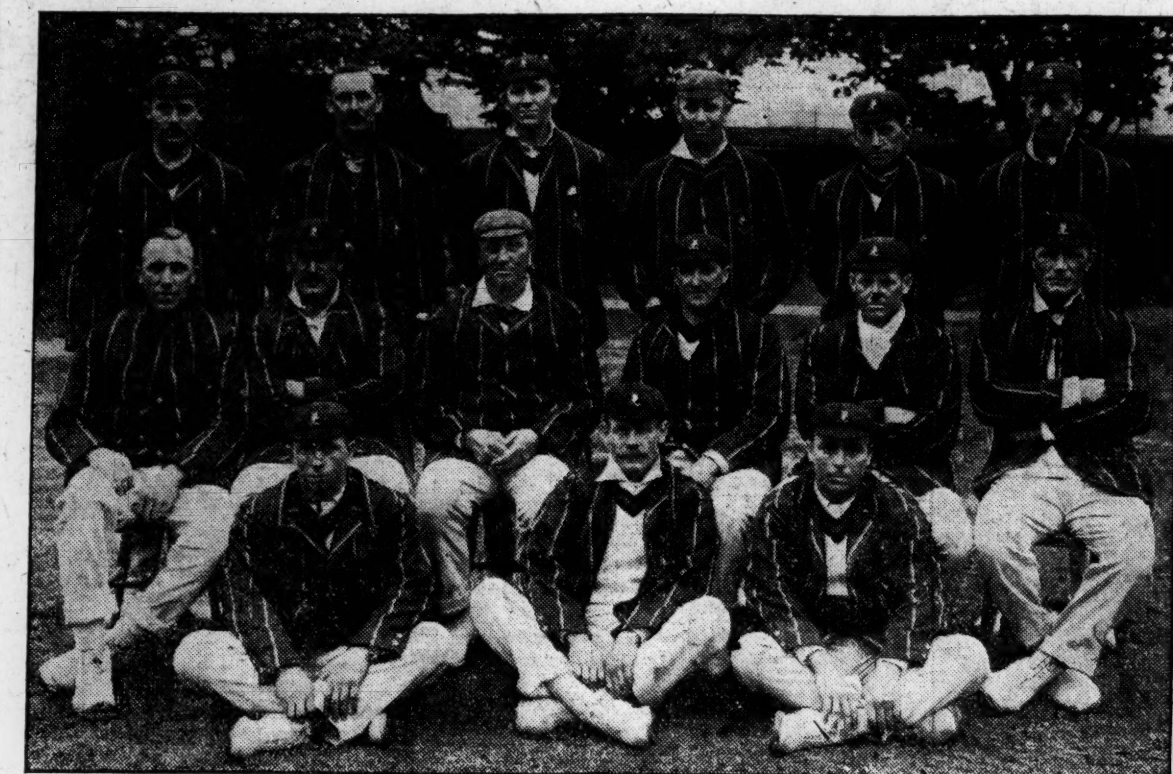
The program for the week starts with the qualification round today, the first round of match play tomorrow morning, the second round of match play Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and a bogey handicap at 11 o'clock, the third round of match play, finals for bronze medals and selected nine holes tournament Thursday and finals for the championship, finals for the silver medal and foursomes Friday.

The championship at Wollaston will have much to do with the selection of the Boston team which shall journey to Philadelphia for the eastern championship at the tri-city matches.

Miss Fanny C. Osgood won her fourth championship last year at Oakley, having defeated Miss H. S. Curtis in the final by 4 and 3, playing the very creditable medal score of 43 out and 27 for the six home-holes played. Miss Osgood was the medalist in the 1911 qualification, with a card of 45—46—91, and in the qualifying round there were six players with scores better than 100.

Several of the leading women players have not played a great deal this spring, but with the Griscum cup matches and the eastern championship coming along at a not distant date, it is presumed that they will all want to compete in the championship at Wollaston.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TEAM



(Copyrighted Central News, London)
Back row, left to right, C. Stricker, R. O. Schwarz, R. Beaumont, T. Campbell, G. P. D. Hartigan, J. D. Cox; middle row, S. J. Pegler, L. J. Tancred, F. Mitchell (captain), G. Faulkner, S. J. Snooke, A. D. Nourse; front row, H. W. Taylor (ward), G. P. Carter.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The South African team of cricketers under the captaincy of F. Mitchell have arranged to begin their fixture card early in May with a match at Derby against the county, from which date they will have a full program of about 36 matches, concluding during the second week of September.

Though experiencing two or three disappointments owing to business and private arrangements, the selection committee in Johannesburg have collected a strong side, the only really notable absentee being Messrs. Vogler, Kotze and Sherwell. The two former being in the

first rank as bowlers will be much missed by the Colonials. Two good substitutes have been found for Sherwell as wicket keeper, although his experience as captain in the 1907 tour of the South Africans would be very useful, to say nothing of his ability as a cricketer.

The Colonial side will certainly be strong in the batting line with men like S. J. Snooke, G. A. Faulkner, A. D. Nourse, C. B. Llewellyn, L. Strucker, G. Hartigan and L. J. Tancred. Eight of the visiting teams have previously toured in this country while the same number visited Australia in the 1910-1911 season.

As regards bowling A. D. Nourse, R. O. Schwarz, Llewellyn and Faulkner may

have to bear the brunt of the attack, but Carter, a new hand, is reported to be a very able left-hand bowler, and S. J. Pegler and Cox are sure to be called on to bowl. The side is said to be keen in the field and this fact alone should help them win a considerable number of their matches with the counties. When pitted against the entire strength of the mother country it seems at present that their skill in the field may be somewhat discounted by their lack of really first class bowling talent. They will play Australia's team May 27 at Nottingham, after which it will be possible to form a more definite opinion of their capabilities.

SOCCER DATES FOR 1913 SEASON

NEW YORK—Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Haverford and Pennsylvania have named soccer football managers for next season as follows: R. H. Sinclair, Columbia; Allan Sheldon, Yale; C. Fry, Harvard; R. S. Schultz, Cornell; H. B. Nicholson, Haverford; H. S. Kneeder, Jr., Pennsylvania. These managers have now agreed upon the complete intercollegiate championship schedule of dates, which was only partially made up at the recent annual meeting in New York.

March 15, Columbia vs. Yale at South Field; 22, Columbia vs. Haverford at South Field; 29, Pennsylvania vs. Yale at Philadelphia; 29, Haverford vs. Yale at Haverford; 22, Cornell s. Haverford at Ithaca; 27, Haverford vs. Pennsylvania at Haverford.

April 5, Columbia vs. Pennsylvania at South Field; 5, Yale vs. Cornell at Cambridge; 12, Haverford vs. Cornell at Cambridge; 12, Pennsylvania vs. Cornell at Philadelphia; 19, Cornell vs. Columbia at Ithaca; 26, Yale vs. Harvard at New Haven.

May 2, Harvard vs. Pennsylvania at Cambridge.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Will Marquard be able to beat Cincinnati?

Speaker made a great catch of Weavers hit in the fifth. There were two on bases at the time.

The Athletics fattened their batting averages Saturday at the expense of the substitute Detroit team.

Cincinnati dedicated its new baseball park Saturday by defeating New York 4 to 3, before 20,000 spectators.

Penn State defeated West Point Saturday 5 to 2. It was the first defeat for West Point in seven games.

Ripley pitched a no-hit game for the Yale freshmen, Saturday, and his team won 1 to 0. Yale made but 3 hits.

With both Bates and Bescher out of the lineup, Cincinnati is being handicapped in its important series with New York.

In Weaver, the Chicago Americans

have a most promising shortstop. He covers lots of ground and is a good batsman.

The Chicago Americans keep up their winning gait. They are certainly very fast and are playing a lot of inside baseball.

Last chance to take a game from the White Sox on this visit. A little more dash and judgment and the Red Sox ought to do it.

Those National league fans who said there was nothing to it but New York will have to revise their ideas if Cincinnati keeps on beating the Giants.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	W	L	P.C.
Jersey City	16	9	.640
Rochester	15	9	.625
Baltimore	11	10	.524
Buffalo	10	10	.500
Toronto	10	11	.476
Newark	8	12	.400
Providence	8	12	.400
Montreal	8	13	.381

RESULTS YESTERDAY	W	L	P.C.
Newark 5, Montreal 2	8	12	.400

RESULTS SATURDAY	W	L	P.C.
Baltimore 14, Buffalo 5	11	9	.552
Jersey City 7, Rochester 6	15	9	.625
Rochester 7, Jersey City 5	11	10	.524
Providence 5, Toronto 0	8	12	.400

GAMES TODAY	W	L	P.C.
Jersey City at Buffalo	11	9	.552
Baltimore at Rochester	15	9	.625

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING	W	L	P.C.
Brookton	11	6	.647
Lawrence	11	6	.647
Lowell	9	8	.529
Worcester	10	9	.526
Lynn	9	9	.500
Haverhill	9	12	.429
New Bedford	7	11	.389
Fall River	7	12	.368

RESULTS SATURDAY	W	L	P.C.
Fall River 10, Lynn 7	9	9	.500
New Bedford 3, Worcester 2	10	9	.526
Lawrence 2, Lowell 1	11	6	.647
Haverhill 4, Brookton 3	11	6	.647

GAMES TODAY	W	L	P.C.
Brookton at Lowell	11	6	.647
Fall River at New Bedford	9	9	.500
Lawrence at Haverhill	11	6	.647
Lynn at Worcester	9	9	.500

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	W	L	P.C.
Columbus 8, Toledo 5	11	6	.647
Indianapolis 9, Louisville 6	11	6	.647
Minneapolis 10, Milwaukee 1	11	6	.647
Kansas City 9, St. Paul 8	11	6	.647

UNITED STATES LEAGUE	W	L	P.C.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 1	11	6	.647
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 2	11	6	.647
Chicago 8, Cleveland 6	11	6	.647
Cleveland 8, Chicago 5	11	6	.647

GOLF TOURNEY AT WOODLAND	W	L	P.C.
Many Greater Boston golfers are planning to enter the three-day open amateur tournament of the Woodland Golf Club Thursday to Saturday. This course has caused many a fine golfer to wonder what is the matter with his game. Francis Ouimet is the leading Woodland player and in all probability he will be one of the starters at least, if he does not elect to go through the match play.			

J. P. JONES TO RUN IN TRY-OUTS
ITHACA, N. Y.—John Paul Jones, Cornell's famous miler; T. S. Berna, the two-mile champion; Capt. Putnam of the varsity track team, and other Cornell track men have forwarded their entry blanks to the American Olympic committee, and will compete in the tryouts.

AMERICAN LEAGUE OWNERS WILL CONFER TOMORROW

President Johnson Is to Submit Case of T. R. Cobb and Other Detroit Players to the Presidents of Teams for Their Consideration—Sees President Navin

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Detroit baseball players announced today that they have assurances from every team in the American League that they will strike if Mr. Johnson does not rescind his action. President Navin of the Detroit team arrived here today and went at once into conference with President Johnson. On the result of this conference may depend the existence of the American League. The United States League wired the Detroit team this morning asking on what terms they would join the organization.

"I am with President Johnson in what he has done and on whatever he proposes to do," said Navin. "We will get together somehow a team to represent Detroit in the American League. I have been with the American League for 10 years and expect to stand by it many more."

Navin at once went to the Bellevue Stratford, where he and Mr. Johnson retired for a secret conference. A short time afterward President McAleer, of the Boston club, and President Farrell, of the New York club, came into the hotel and waited for a chance to see Mr. Johnson. They were here to stand by the league president, and to attend the meeting of the American League called tomorrow. The other magnates are expected to provide Detroit with a team from their utility men and substitutes.

Most of the striking players had disappeared from the Hotel Aldine today. Only Bush, Cobb, Crawford and DeLahanty were in evidence. It is said that the others have gone to the various towns of the circuit to enlist support from the players of other clubs.

The game between Detroit and Philadelphia, which was scheduled for this afternoon has been postponed and President Johnson has further announced that the Detroit club will not take part in any more championship games until players of major league caliber have been obtained. He says that no more exhibitions like that of Saturday will be permitted.

The players announced today that they would remain firm in their stand. That they are communicating with their

friends on the other teams in the American league is acknowledged, but with what success they have met little is known. Players in general, while they are inclined to sympathize with the striking players, have not yet shown any disposition to take such drastic measures as those adopted by the Detroit team.

Just what action will be taken by President Johnson and the club owners will not be known until after tomorrow's meeting. That the league will back Johnson is practically certain as it has always stood with him in every question that has arisen in the past. It is generally felt that the matter will be straightened out to the satisfaction of both parties.

The case now before Mr. Johnson and his league is similar to that of Arthur Devlin of the New York Giants, who in 1910 attacked a spectator in the bleachers at Brooklyn for the same reason as Cobb did. President Lynch suspended Devlin for his act, which suspension lasted for about 10 days. During the suspension the New York players took their places in the lineup as usual.

WASHINGTON—That a ball players union will be the outcome of the strike against Cobb's suspension order was the unanimous belief expressed by American Federation of Labor officials here today. Whether such a union could be affiliated with the federation was a divided question.

"Should the players file application for a charter," said Secretary Morrison, "the matter would be referred to the executive committee for action. The committee would determine whether baseball players could be admitted to the federation. There is, however, a doubt in many minds. We protect the wage-earner and would have to consider the classification of the players." Morrison said that the players should stand by Cobb in their strike.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE	W	L	P.C.
Montgomery 9, Atlanta 4	11	6	.647
Mobile 2, Chattanooga 1	11	6	.647
Memphis 6, New Orleans 3	11	6	.647

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE CHAMPIONS

100-yard dash—F. T. Nardini, Colby	10 1/5
220-yard dash—E. Burns, Brown	22 3/4
440-yard dash—J. H. McLaughlin, Holy Cross	51 4/5
880-yard run—J. M. Dolan, Dartmouth	1m 50 1/5
1-mile run—S. Taber, Brown	4m 25 2/5
2-mile run—R. A. Power, Maine	9m 54 2/5
120-yard hurdles—J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan	2m 45 4/5
220-yard hurdles—J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan	5m 45 4/5
High jump—P. W. Dalrymple, M. I. T., and H. B. Enright, Dartmouth	6ft. 6 1/2 in.
Broad jump—A. Guttererson, Vermont	23ft. 2 1/2 in.
Pole vault—M. S. Wright, Dartmouth	12ft. 6 1/2 in.
Shot put—A. E. Bartlett, Brown	45ft. 8 in.
Hammer throw—H. E. Marden, Dartmouth	125ft. 8 1/2 in.
Discus throw—H. E. Marden, Dartmouth	120ft.

Records.	W	L	P.C.
Dartmouth	46	8	.850
Brown	23	3	.885
Technology	15	1	.938
Bates	12	0	1.000
Wesleyan	12	0	1.000

HARVARD-YALE CHAMPIONS 1912

100-yard dash—E. Barlow, Yale	10 1/5
220-yard dash—W. B. Adams, Harvard	22 1/4
440-yard dash—W. F. Larkins, Yale	51 1/5
880-yard run—J. B. Cummings, Harvard	1m 50 1/5
1-mile run—W. A. Barron, Jr., Harvard	4m 25 2/5
2-mile run—R. S. Taber, Brown	9m 54 2/5
120-yard hurdles—J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan	2m 45 4/5
220-yard hurdles—J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan	5m 45 4/5
High jump—A. W. Moffatt, Harvard	6ft. 6 1/2 in.
Broad jump—T. Cable, Harvard	22ft. 10 1/2 in.
Pole vault—S. B. Wagoner, Yale	12ft. 6 1/2 in.
Shot put—R. B. Butcher, Harvard	43ft. 4 1/2 in.
Hammer throw—T. Cable, Harvard	154 7/16 ft.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR PEOPLE CALLED PURPOSE OF S. A. R.

(Continued from page one)

1818 restored the 13 stripes and decreed that for each new state admitted there should be an additional star inserted in the blue field.

Recommendations that the United States government begin the preparation and publication of more extensive and complete records of the American revolution and resolutions favoring the compilation of the roll of Spanish allies to the colonies during the revolution, were two of the important measures considered by the board of trustees at its meeting this forenoon.

Last year the society took steps to prepare a roll of the French soldiers who gave support to the American troops during the revolution and the question of compiling a similar roll of Spanish soldiers who did excellent service in behalf of the colonies in Louisiana has been strongly urged.

The members of the society feel keenly the absence of what they term adequate records of the revolution and the resolution to ask Congress to direct the preparation of more elaborate records undoubtedly will be passed unanimously.

The vice-presidents are Joseph G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, O.; Gen. Irving Hale of Denver; R. C. Ballard Thurston of Louisville; George D. Dix of Terre Haute, Ind.; Commander John H. Moore, United States navy, of Washington; Commander Moore's vessel is the battleship Wyoming.

A Howard Clark of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, is secretary-general and registrar-general. John H. Burroughs of New York city is treasurer-general. The historian-general is David L. Pierson of East Orange, N. J., while the chaplain-general is the Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone of Chicago.

Preliminary to the opening session of the congress today a service was held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the First church, corner of Marlboro and Berkeley streets, where a service was held under the direction of the Massachusetts society, the Rev. Lewis W. Hicks, chaplain of the Massachusetts society, delivering the sermon.

His subject was the necessity for the standing firm of the present generation for the things for which their forefathers had fought.

CHILDREN ELECT OFFICERS

Signal Lantern Society, Children of the American Revolution, the auxiliary of Paul Revere chapter, D. A. R., held its annual meeting Saturday at the home of the retiring president, Miss Mildred J. Keefe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Keefe, 31 Dell avenue, Hyde Park. Reports were read and the following officers elected: John Edward Cox of Newton, president; Hugh Hyde of Cambridge, vice-president; Willard Bigelow Newell of Newton, secretary; Burtlen Mahn of Cambridge, treasurer; Miss Constance Tilton of Brookline, register; Miss Emily Wilder Alley of Arlington, historian.

LABOR DAY PLANS STARTED BY C. L. U.

Preparations for a Labor day parade are starting today under the direction of Frank H. McCarthy, president of the Central Labor Union, and 10 other members. Reorganization of the Boston buildings trade department of the A. F. of L. is planned for Friday night and special meetings have been called for this week of all Boston A. F. of L. building trades unions and the Carpenters District Council for the election of delegates to that conference.

These activities are the result of the meeting of the Central Labor Union Sunday in Wells Memorial hall at which the delegates of the Boston International Association, Steamfitters and Helpers unions were seated in accordance with an order of the A. F. of L. executive board that there is now but one recognized union, the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Helpers.

SHOE WORKERS PLAN MERGER

Amalgamation of all existing shoe workers' organizations into a union which shall be different from any now acting in the trade is to be submitted to the vote of over 50,000 members of the various national and local independent bodies in the country at an early date. This decision was reached by representatives of the organizations in conference at the United States hotel Sunday and left in the hands of Stephen M. Walsh, chairman, master workman of the Lynn K. of L. Shoe Cutters, and Charles L. Baine, secretary of the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

L. A. SPINNEY PASSES AWAY

WINTHROP, Mass.—Leslie A. Spinney, well known in sailing circles hereabouts, passed away yesterday at his home, 334 Pleasant street. He was a member of the Boston Marine Society, Yacht Masters and Engineers Association, Harbor No. 4 of the American Association of Masters and Pilots, Winthrop lodge and Winthrop Royal Arch chapter of Masons and of Boston commandery, K. T. of the Winthrop Yacht Club and the Woodlawn Golf Club. Services will be held Wednesday afternoon.

NEW VILLAGE IS ESTABLISHED

KEENE, N. H.—The tract on lower Main street, formerly known as the Keene Driving park, has been laid out into broad streets and 90 good sized house lots. Ten houses are being built. The new village will be known as Edgewood.

OPPONENTS OF FREE PANAMA CANAL ADMIT DEFEAT IN THE HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

with Canada. That question would probably be brought before The Hague tribunal or before the new international joint commission, of which James A. Tawney of Minnesota is the chairman.

The prevailing opinion here is that the last named body would have jurisdiction. If it were found that treaty rights had been interfered with the United States would be liable for damages.

The chief point of interest, however, is the withdrawal of all Canadian railroads from the United States, as it is admitted this would disturb traffic conditions as they have never been disturbed in this country.

SOUTH REGAINS CONFEDERATE SEAL

RICHMOND.—The original seal of the Confederate States of America has been purchased by three Richmond men from Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, retired, to whom it was given in 1872 by Col. John T. Pickett.

To settle a contention that the identity of the seal has been clearly established, it will be sent to London for examination by the firm which made it.

The purchasers, Ephraim H. Hunt, Jr., William H. White and Thomas J. Bryan, have announced that they will present the relic to some Confederate institution in Richmond.

HORSE PARADE PLANS MADE

Directors of the Boston Work-Horse Parade Association have arranged for interesting events at the Memorial day parade. One will be a driving contest between the drivers of four-horse teams, to be judged by two stage drivers; another is a driving competition with six-horse teams; and an exhibition of driving without reins. The city will have a large exhibit to give the public an illustration of the work done. The fire department has five entries selected by Dr. Keogh, who offers two medals as prizes in this class.

MR. BRANDEIS TO SPEAK

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange will hold a luncheon at the American house next Thursday when Louis D. Brandeis will speak on the Boston & Maine lease to the New Haven road. Edmund D. Codman, formerly president of the Fitchburg railroad, will speak on "The Trolley Merger." It is expected that Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven, will address the exchange at an early date upon these topics.

KEEL LAID FOR NEW BOAT

PORTLAND, Ore.—Joseph Supple's force laid the keel recently for the Graciosa, the latest addition to the upper river fleet that is to ply between Portland and Corvallis in the Yellow Stack service, says the Oregonian. Not only was the keel placed, but a good start was made on the frames. There is every reason to expect the flagship of the Yellow Stack fleet to be in commission on time—Aug. 15.

GRAHAME-WHITE FLIES TO HOST

NEW YORK.—A London message to the New York Herald states that Claude Grahame-White flew from Hendon to be the guest of Winston Churchill at Hartsbourne Manor, near Bushey. When he arrived he had covered nine miles in 13 minutes. Later he flew back to Hendon, taking Mrs. Arthur Philip du Cros, wife of a member of Parliament, to her home by aeroplane.

BOSTON MAN TO GIVE STATUE

ASHBURNHAM, Mass.—At a special town meeting Saturday evening the name of Whitney square was adopted by the town at the request of Ivers W. Adams of Boston, for the plot of ground opposite the old district school building at Factory Village. It is the intention of Mr. Adams to erect a statue of a "Country Schoolboy," to cost from \$5000 to \$10,000.

CHILD RESCUED FROM FIRE

Rescue of a child was made this morning by Mrs. Raskowski of Rose street, South End, when fire started in the house on the third floor at 53 Rose street, occupied by Mrs. Rose Sherman, and burned the occupant so seriously that she was unable to render any assistance to her child. The damage is about \$100. Mrs. Raskowski brought the child safely to the street.

AID SOCIETY WORK REVIEWED

More than 600 members and friends of the Jewish Children's Aid Society attended a meeting in Moreland hall, Moreland street, Roxbury, last evening. The president, Mrs. Aaron Halpern, told of the work done by the society during the past year. Prof. I. Leo Sharfman spoke on "China and the Chinese." A concert followed.

AUGUSTE STRINDBERG HONORED

NEW YORK.—A Stockholm message to the New York Herald relates that 30,000 persons attended the funeral of Auguste Strindberg, the novelist and dramatist. The students of all the Swedish universities, Prince Eugen, fourth son of King Oscar, the members of the cabinet and the Riksdag were present.

POLICEMAN RESCUES CANOEISTS

Patrolman Arthur Hardy of the Metropolitan police rescued two young men canoeists, who were struggling in the Charles river opposite Norumbega park, yesterday afternoon. The canoeists live in Cambridge.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders

Lieut. C. S. Graves, commissioned a lieutenant from May 14, 1912.

Lieutenants (junior grade) S. B. McKinley, H. J. Abbott, B. R. Ware, Jr., E. A. Lichtenstein and C. W. Crosse, commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) from May 14, 1912.

Ensigns R. C. Smith, Jr., F. S. Craven, E. B. Lapham, R. P. Mohle and C. A. Baily, commissioned ensigns from May 14, 1912.

Ensigns O. C. Pailthorpe, R. T. Young and Junius Yates, to Asiatic station.

Ensign S. L. Henderson, detached to Virginia, to Washington, D. C., for examination.

Surgeon F. M. Furlong, detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass., to leave.

Assistant Paymaster I. D. Coyle, detached the Panther, home, wait orders.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. D. Weyerbacher, commissioned an assistant naval constructor from May 14, 1912.

Chief Boatswain J. C. Lindberg, commissioned a chief boatswain from May 14, 1912.

Chief Carpenter G. A. Lazar, to the West Virginia.

Carpenter R. R. Clarke, detached the West Virginia, home, wait orders.

Movement of Naval Vessels

The Paducah at Santa Cruz del Sur.

The Mayrant at Newport.

The Culgoa at Provincetown.

The Louisiana at Rockland, Me.

The Mississippi, the Paterson, the Georgia, the Rhode Island and the New Jersey at Boston.

The Mayflower at Newport News.

The Potomac left Washington for Norfolk.

The Lebanon left Tompkinsville to assist the G-2.

The Cesar left Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City.

The Amphitrite left Vicksburg for Baton Rouge.

The Washington left Provincetown for Newport.

The Minnesota and the Missouri left Provincetown for Rockland, Me.

The Alexander left Guam for Cavite.

Navy Notes

An appropriation of \$300,000 for modernizing projectiles is included in the naval appropriation bill as reported from the House naval committee. There is on hand at the various naval magazines about 90,000 projectiles of five-inch to 13-inch caliber which are either without caps or are fitted with caps of pattern obsolete.

Revenue-Cutter Service

May 11—Capt. R. O. Crisp, assigned to temporary duty in command of the Itasca.

Second Lieut. G. C. Alexander, assigned to temporary duty on the Itasca.

Second Lieut. T. A. Shanley, assigned to temporary duty on the Itasca.

Second Lieut. of Engineers C. C. McMillan, assigned to temporary duty on the Itasca.

Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, ordered to assume command of the Itasca upon her arrival at New London, relieving Capt. R. O. Crisp.

First Lieut. of Engineers J. B. Turner, ordered to the Miami; granted 10 days' leave of absence en route.

First Lieut. of Engineers C. M. Green, First Lieut. W. H. Munter, Second Lieut. E. D. Jones, J. F. McGourty and J. J. Hutson and Civilian Instructor C. E. Dimick, assigned to duty on the Itasca in addition to their duties at the school of instruction.

May 13—Second Lieut. F. L. Austin, granted two days' leave, commencing May 14, 1912.

First Lieut. of Engineers A. C. Norman, granted one day's leave, May 18, 1912.

Second Lieut. of Engineers F. H. Young, granted 10 days' extension of leave of absence.

Cadet D. P. Marvyn, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Androscoogin.

Cadet W. P. Kain, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Tuscarora.

Cadet E. J. Todd, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Onondaga.

Cadet J. F. Farley, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Mohawk.

Cadet F. J. Birkett, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Morrill.

Cadet C. H. Abel, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Seminole.

Cadet J. M. Earp, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Woodbury.

Cadet F. J. Sexton, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Seneca.

Cadet G. U. Stewart, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Seneca.

May 14—Cadet E. M. Webster, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Apache.

A board is convened to meet at the treasury department to examine the papers of candidates for appointment as cadet engineers. Detailed for the board: Constructor J. Q. Walton, First Lieut. of Engineers H. Kotschmar and Second Lieut. of Engineers J. W. Glover.

May 15—Second Lieut. of Engineers P. B. Eaton, detached from the Algonquin and ordered to the Unalga.

Third Lieut. of Engineers C. H. Johnson, detached from the Gresham and ordered to the Unalga.

Second Lieut. of Engineers J. W. Glover, granted one day's leave, May 16, 1912.

Civilian Instructor R. E. Mason, granted 43 days' leave, commencing May 19.

May 16—First Lieut. of Engineers H. W. Spear granted an extension of leave for 60 days to date from May 10, 1912.

Captain of Engineers F. E. Owen, ordered to Woods Hole, Mass., to inspect the steam machinery of the Acushnet.

AROOSTOOK CROP OF POTATOES OVER 17,000,000 BUSHELS

FORT FAIRFIELD, Me.—According to estimates the total sale of the Aroostook potato crop of 1911 was between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels, leaving between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels of the 17,000,000 bushels crop sent to the starch factories, for seed and food purposes.

It is figured that of the crop sold, the average price was more than \$2 a barrel. This means that Aroostook received for the crop between \$1,650,000 and \$1,800,000.

In 1890 the total crop of the county was only 4,000,000 bushels, so that by 1911 there was an increase of 13,000,000 bushels. Today the yield is about 100 barrels to the acre, an increase of nearly 60 per cent.

Formerly the farmer paid \$30 a ton for fertilizer and \$20 a month for labor. Now he is paying \$40 a ton for phosphate and \$35 a month for labor.

NEWTON FIREMEN TO GO TO SCHOOL

NEWTON, Mass.—Practical experience in modern methods of fire department work will be given members of the fire department soon at the headquarters in West Newton, where a 50-foot tower will be erected. A school of instruction is to be established beside the tower and will be under the supervision of W. B. Randlett, chief of the department.

Instruction will be given in the raising of extension ladders, the use of nets and lines and the handling of fire hose.

COURT SYSTEM IN LAW SCHOOL

Boston University law school has organized for instruction purposes a legislative and a system of courts, similar to those of Massachusetts. The courts include municipal, superior and supreme and are governed by the rules of procedure in force in the state courts.

The legislature, similarly, resembles the Massachusetts lower House. Each student is required to try one or more cases before the student court and to act as juror as well as associate judge.

MARY GARDEN SAILS

NEW YORK.—Mary Garden sailed Saturday for a summer in Paris. She said she had a short contract with the opera in Paris, but intimated that she was to manage a playhouse of her own. There was nothing definite about the latter project, however.

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John C. Anthony, superintendent of schools, said the school department has no wish to cut off the athletic fields from the use of the public, but the idea of getting an enclosed field is primarily to give the high school athletic teams a chance to derive some revenue from their games played in Melrose. He has no objection to other organizations playing on the enclosure.

Chairman Wentworth of the school department and Edward E. Babb also spoke in favor of the petition.

In opposition were Park Commissioner Monroe and Alderman William R. Carrie. Mr. Carrie said that if a referendum were attached to the bill so that the people of Melrose might pass upon the project, it would not be so objectionable to him.

W. A. Hithens, president of the board of aldermen, also favored a referendum.

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AMERICAN TEACHERS NOW MAY PASS ON THE MONTESSORI SYSTEM

Translation of the Famous Italian Educator's Book Makes It Available for Study of the New Method

TWO aspects of contemporary education are omens of good. One is the avidity with which new ideas and ideals, wherever voiced, are taken up and given wider circulation. The other is the passing of a spurious nationalism and the coming of a genuine spirit of internationalism. So that if an innovator or prophet utters a message today it is more likely than it used to be that he or she will find a receptive audience somewhere, if not in the vicinity, then in regions beyond.

The United States thus far has had among its children no innovator in the theory of education corresponding to Aristotle, Comenius, Rousseau, Froebel or Pestalozzi. The largest American personalities in the field of education have been practical administrators, adapters of policies to democratic conditions. Lacking in centralized federal authority over education the American people have been the freer, therefore, to take up with new theories of education wherever originating. Such is the national tradition. May it never change!

In the light of this characteristic disposition to take advice from whatever quarter it comes, it is quite safe to predict that no book recently issued will be as generally read by the huge army of American teachers during the coming

vacation as "The Montessori Method," by Maria Montessori, issued by Stokes. The book is translated by Annie George, one of the first among American women to journey to Rome and sit at the feet of the Italian whose theories of education are now attracting the attention of the best minds of Europe. Upon the verdict of this reading jury of American educators alteration of courses of study in primary education will depend, and also upon such evidence. Of the practical workings of the Montessori method as soon will be available from classes already formed or soon to form in American cities, Boston and New York having led the way.

Considering the relative numerical superiority of woman as an educator in the United States, it would not have been surprising had this innovation in teaching children appeared in the United States. On the other hand, Italy has carried much farther than the United States has, investigations in pedagogy out of which such a theory, based on inductive experimentation, could come. Long and studious preparation for her task preceded the opportunity that came to Dr. Montessori when she was invited, in 1906, by the director-general of the Roman Association for Good Building to undertake the organization of infant schools in model tenements. Early in 1907 the first class was started in the quarter of San Lorenzo, and was christened "Casa dei Bambini," or "The Children's House." In 1908 the first similar school was opened in Milan. Schools for middle-class children in Rome followed. In 1909 Italian Switzerland substituted the Montessori for the Froebel method in its orphan asylums.

Since that time the fame of the schools and the method has gone out widely through Europe; and naturally the originator of the plan has been driven to formal exposition of the method and chronicle of the movement, if for no other reason than in order that she may escape the necessity of a world-wide correspondence. In this book is the first English text of the official program, prefaced by an introduction by Professor Holmes of the department of pedagogics at Harvard University that is valuable for the balanced judgment it expresses and for the ideas it brings forward as to compromises between the kindergarten and the Montessori methods that are likely to follow in American schools, owing to conditions peculiar to the country.

In reading the Italian woman's book one does not go far before he finds that the essence of her theory is that there must be free, natural manifestation of child-life in the school scientific pedagogy is to be born. Teaching must cease to be thought of as imparting of information and become expert observation of free children and their guidance into light. Methods that have transformed sub-normal into normal children, deficient into competent, must be used with all children in order to attain fullest results in their development. Through complete training of all the senses, not

only a few of them, through coordination of muscular activity and mental choice, through combination of homely duties of the house and caring for personal appearance and attire, with acquisition of the fundamentals of reading, writing and arithmetic, and by a relegation of the teacher to the role of observer and friend rather than taskmaster and critic, the desired results are achieved with juveniles. That the method can be followed with safety later in the child's life has yet to be shown.

Probably no feature of the system is more unusual and, therefore, more significant to the novice or onlooker than that which provides for sensory culture, through tactile, thermic, baric and stereognostic exercises. In most children the sense of touch never is cultivated; and hardly more are those of taste and smell, at least to the extent of making them contributory to life's deliberate pleasures. Visualization by the ordinary child and adult is not an achievement, carefully worked out and expanded to its highest power. But with the Montessori system, through carefully devised didactic devices of apparatus and of method, there is a wonderful expansion of power to derive pleasure from nature, from art and from comradeship with animals and with fellow mortals. The theory assumes that hitherto deliberate education of the senses has been belated; the process of discriminating between sense stimuli has been too long postponed.

Having set up a species of auto-education, having perfected the child's psycho-sensory processes, it is next the function of the Montessori educator to lead the attention of the child from sensations to ideas. The inner attention of the child must, if possible, be isolated and fixed on perceptions. Here a more difficult task of adaptation of method to each pupil awaits the teacher, in reducing external aid to a minimum and yet in furnishing sufficient counsel and in differentiating between marked individual traits that exist in pupils.

The narrative that Dr. Montessori has written is far from wholly abstract. Concrete proof in the form of anecdote, personal illustrations, evidence of observers and reproductions of photographs, makes the book readable and attractive. Precise instructions are given as to methods employed, apparatus used, environment provided and aims kept in view. There are, statements as to results achieved that at first seem difficult to accept; but the evidence is beyond question. The type of school discipline advocated in the book is one that makes for joy of teacher and pupil, it is quite impossible to associate with the Montessori school room thought of anything like a prison, factory or a place of hurried preparation. Underneath all the effort there is a high motive, a passion for release of powers always latent, but too often never allowed to expand. Such schools have an individualizing, wholesome, full-orbed ideal for their pupils that, if made regnant in all the grades, would transform both systems and administrations, as well as pupils.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW

"The Part Taken by Women in American History"—By Mrs. John A. Logan. Wilmington, Del.: The Perry-Nalls Publishing Company. Many interesting characters are discussed in this well-printed and well-illustrated volume. Beginning with a few of the Indian women who had a part in the making of English-American history, the compilation covers the whole period of colonial and United States history to the present. The data has been gathered from books of popular history and biography, with classification under heads of locality, form of service, political and religious affiliation and race. About 2000 names are listed, with comment varying from a few lines to several pages.

"Fate Knocks at the Door"—By Will Levington Comfort. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. Mr. Comfort's latest novel lacks nothing of the vigorous, colorful quality that his readers have learned to expect. It is the story of a man who sets out in quest of "the woman within," the woman of his very mystic and rather peculiar but entirely reverent ideals. He finds her at last; but the denouement is as unique as the search. Vivid scenes in China, Japan and the Philippines give place to exciting developments in a West Indian island and experiences among the artist people of New York.

"Banking Reform"—Edited by J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago. The National Citizens League, Chicago. Since the present banking system was established nearly half a century ago, a great business has grown up in the United States, methods entirely new are employed to transact it, and yet the banking policy remains little changed. It is found entirely inadequate to meet the demands of the times. The National Citizens League has undertaken a campaign of education on the subject without committing itself to any specific legislative measure now before Congress. "Banking Reform" is a volume which sets forth, in an every-day style of language, so that any reader may understand, the needs of new currency laws. The treatise justly contends that better banking is needed by every one and that its lack vitally affects the capitalist and laborer, the merchant and customer; in fact, everybody, and that, therefore every one

should be interested in bringing about needed reform.

"False Modesty"—By Dr. E. B. Lowry. Chicago: Forbes & Co. The aim of the author is to prove that the prevention of immorality depends on the moral education of the parents, urging them to realize an obligation in the proper training of their children in sex knowledge. It gives reasons why parents should always answer truthfully the child's earliest inquiries concerning reproduction. The writer points out the advancement from woman's inhumanity to woman in the past to the rescue work by and for the women of today.

"The Christian View of the World"—By George John Blewett, D.D., professor of moral philosophy in Victoria College, Toronto, New Haven: Yale University Press. Lectures delivered before the Yale Divinity school, 1910-1911, on the Nathaniel William Taylor foundation as follows:

I. "The Christian Consciousness and the Task of Theology."
II. "Human Experience and the Absolute Spirit."
III. "Nature."
IV. "Freedom, Sin and Redemption."

The point of view throughout is closely guarded by the ecumenical theology, as a system not to be laid aside unless it "some life to come." The presentation is at all times clear, scholarly and profound.

"Alma at Hadley Hall"—By Louise M. Breitenbach, Boston: L. C. Page & Co. A bright, entertaining story for young girls, telling of a year in a girls' preparatory school, with the inevitable contrasts in character and temperament well brought out, and with the best ideas emphasized in every situation.

"The Lovers of Sanna"—By Mary Stewart Cutting. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. Sanna's lovers are an odd pair, and she herself not quite the usual American girl of good society. The amusing circumstances that help her to disentangle her own perplexities and put each lover in his proper place make a pleasant enough story for a light half hour.

"Good-For You"—By Frank C. Reigher. Chicago: Published by the author. Fifteen brief poems on such subjects

LITERARY NOTES

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston has shown commendable enterprise in securing from Lawrence Beesley, the right to issue in book form his narrative on "The Loss of the S. S. Titanic: Its Story and Its Lessons," which he contributed to the New York Times, following his first account of his experiences, which went out through the Associated Press.

Three manuscripts of plays were found among the effects of Robert Neilson Stephens. Two of them have been novelized and issued by L. C. Page & Co. The third, called "The Sword of Bussy," will be published this summer.

A second edition of Mary Antin's "The Promised Land" was called for quickly.

Readers who like the humor of George Fitch will find it maintaining its own peculiar brand in "My Demon Motor Boat," published by Little, Brown & Co.

H. G. Wells' "Socialism and the Great State" has its American publication by Harper & Bros., who were shrewd enough early in this English author's career to make him their attaché.

American publishers report receiving from the new minister of education in China inquiries for full lists of their publications, to be used in organizing the central library at Peking.

Four editions of Ross' "Changing Chineses" have been called for.

American readers who wish to increase their knowledge of Spanish will find in the Popular Library of standard Spanish works, which T. Nelson & Sons have be-

gun to put forth at a moderate price, the kind of books that they are seeking.

Stephen Bonsal, whose wide experience in the lands about the Caribbean fits him for the task, has a book on "The American Mediterranean" coming from the press soon. Moffatt, Yard & Co. are to publish it.

"The Strangling of Persia" is the title that Mr. Shuster has chosen to give his version of the virtual extinction of Persian nationality by Russia and Great Britain in alliance. The Century Company publish it.

William Archer's book on playmaking, which is to serve as a manual of craftsmanship for playwrights, has Small, Maynard & Co. for its American publishers.

Henry S. Harrison, author of "Queed," has a novel on the way, ready for publication next fall.

Miss Mary Johnston, author of "To Have and to Hold," has been making speeches in and around Boston in which she has advocated woman's suffrage with a passion and literary finish to her eloquent periods not often heard in the region. She adheres to the older American ideals of oratory that have continued dominant in the South, from whence she comes.

M. Rene Bazin, one of the most renowned of contemporary French writers of fiction, came to the United States with the French delegates bearing the statue of France, by Rodin, for the Champlain monument. John Lane Company will soon issue M. Bazin's latest novel, "The Children of Alsace."

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In the preliminary program of the summer Edinburgh vacation course for 1912 it is announced that there will be no courses in German and French, owing to the poor response made by the British teachers and others. A. A. Jack will lecture on "American Writers" and Professor Kirkpatrick on "Idiom English." W. L. Carrie will also lecture on "Modern English Poetry."

Stanley Paul & Co., are publishing immediately the second annual volume of "Canada of Today." In a series of special articles, illustrated by upwards of 300 pictures, from photographs, maps and plans, the book portrays something of the extent and variety of Canada's resources.

"Chiefs and Cities of Central Africa" is the title which Miss Olive MacLeod has chosen for her approaching book on travel. Miss MacLeod has penetrated to parts of Africa where no white woman had previously been seen. She met many native potentates on the Shari river, Lake Chad, and in the vicinity of the Tuburi lakes, and she gives a vivid description of primitive ceremonies, customs and superstitions amongst African tribes that are still practically unknown. The book is to be fully illustrated, and the publishers are Messrs. Blackwood.

There are unmistakable signs of an interest amongst English readers in Russian literature. The forthcoming publication of a translation of Dostoevsky is one evidence of this. Another is the appearance of a life of that famous novelist by J. A. T. Lloyd. There has also recently appeared a volume of Garshin's stories under the title of "The Signal."

"An Outline of the Russo-Japanese War," by Col. Charles Ross, is announced by Macmillan. The writer maintains that there exists a vast practically unwritten history of every war, what he describes as the very soul of war, the study of which he regards as essential to the proper conduct of war. No doubt in one sense he is right, and war can no longer be merely a question of physical prowess.

It has been well known in some quarters that the famous actor, Macready, left a private journal chronicling his own life and the doings of his circle. The time has now come, his heirs think, for the publication of this journal, and it is accordingly being prepared to the end by William Toynbee. Chapman & Hall will be the publishers.

A sumptuous as well as scholarly work in two quarto volumes is promised immediately by the Oxford University Press. It is written by the Hon. John Abercromby and is called "A Study of the Bronze Age Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland," a subject of considerable interest to archaeologists. The work will contain upwards of 1700 illustrations.

In "The Church in the Pages of Punch," which Smith Elder are publishing with seven illustrations, the Rev. Wallace Duthie has gathered from cartoon and letterpress the various points of view from which public opinion, as reflected by Mr. Punch, has regarded the clergy and their action during the last 70 years. G. W. E. Russell contributes a preface note.

Under the title of "Old Irish Society"

as "Contentment," "God Cares for Thee," "The Kingdom of God," "To the Violet," all breathing sentiments of trust and desires after good. In an "Apology" the author assures the world, "We poets are a happy lot." The volume is in dainty booklet form, in decorated envelope.

Macmillan are publishing a collection of historical essays by J. R. Green, all linked by the indication: which they give of Irish civilization both before and after the Norman invasion. The essays are headed: "The Way of History in Ireland," "The Trade Routes of Ireland," "A Great Irish Lady," "A Castle at Ardglass" and "Tradition in History."

Messrs. Herbert and Daniel have in preparation "A Dictionary of Religions," by Maurice A. Canney.

Fisher Unwin is publishing "The Strangling of Persia," by W. Morgan Shuster, and "The Man Farthest Down," by Booker T. Washington, containing the fruits of the European tour undertaken by the author for the special purpose of studying the poorer classes on this side of the Atlantic.

Grant Richards will publish shortly "The Eighteen-Nineties: A Review of Art and Life at the Close of the Nineteenth Century."

John Lane will shortly publish a volume of impressions "In Portugal," by Aubrey F. G. Bell, whose aim has been to accentuate the individual character of the country as distinct from Spain, with which it is too frequently associated.

"TIN SOLDIERS" IS PLEA TO DEVELOP NATIONAL GUARD



LIEUT. WALTER M. PRATT

"Tin Soldiers"—By Walter Merriam Pratt. Boston: Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press. An argument in favor of the further development and standardization of the national guard. There is now before Congress an amendment to the laws governing the militia. The author gives good reasons why the Dick bill should be amended so as to give the President the power to enforce his authority over state Governors. He advocates a uniform system for the appointment of officers, instead of their selection by the enlisted men, and points out the benefits that would accrue from the passing of the federal pay bill. It seems rather doubtful if the militia is being subjected to as much harsh criticism as the author thinks. There is much valuable information in his book, however, and it is well worth reading.

A particularly interesting chapter deals with strike duty, in which Lieutenant Pratt takes up his personal experiences at Lawrence, Mass. There is a foreword by Capt. George E. Thorne, United States army.

MAJOR BUTT MEMORIAL PLANNED
WASHINGTON—Plans for an Episcopal memorial to Maj. Archibald W. Butt have been formulated by the bishop of Washington. The chapel will be erected by public subscription.

BOSTON Y. M. H. A. HAS DEDICATION

New headquarters of the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association at Warren and Howland streets, Roxbury, were dedicated Sunday. The reorganized association now numbers nearly 1000 members. The exercises in the afternoon on the grounds were opened by the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association orchestra, after which the chairman, J. L. Wiseman, delivered the opening address. He introduced Benjamin Rudnick, chairman of the building committee, who presented the key of the building to Dr. Nathaniel A. Finkelstein. Rabbi P. Israeli opened the regular exercises with prayer.

SOCIALIST TO OPEN FIGHT IN CHICAGO

INDIANAPOLIS—With Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel, candidates for President and Vice-President, as the principal speakers, the national executive committee of the Socialist party on Sunday chose Chicago for the opening of the Socialist campaign on June 16. J. Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia, campaign manager, said other speakers for the big meeting would be named later.

SUMMER PLACES OPENED AGAIN

Special orchestral music greeted the 1500 or more excursionists who paid Norumbega park a visit yesterday, the opening day of the sixteenth season. All the familiar attractions were ready with the exception of the theater, which starts today with afternoon and evening performances of vaudeville.

WOMEN URGED TO JOIN UNION

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the International Hotel Workers Union in the Amsterdam opera house Sunday evening Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes made a plea for all hotel workers, particularly the women, to join the union. She criticized the hotels for imposing fines on employees. That the union is gaining 500 members a day was the declaration of Louis Elster, an organizer, who declared that "we are so strong now we can close up every hotel in New York."

LONGSHOREMEN TO GET CHARTER
Nearly 400 members are expected to be on the roll of the new organization, the East Boston Longshoremen's Union, at the next meeting Sunday when the charter from the American Federation of Labor, International Longshoremen's Association, will be received. The charter members are from the Noddle Island Assembly, K. of L., and Eureka Assembly. James J. Mullen was elected president at the meeting Sunday night.

HOLWORTHY ANNIVERSARY
Former occupants of Holworthy hall, Harvard, acting as guests of the seniors now occupying the rooms, celebrated Saturday the hundredth anniversary of the dormitory. Dinner was served at Harvard Union, and in the evening a quartet from the University Glee Club furnished music.

PEACE WORKER TO SPEAK BEFORE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Baroness Berthe von Suttner of Vienna has accepted an invitation of the National Federation of Women's Clubs to address the congress of its delegates in San Francisco in June and it is expected will reach this country soon to arrange for a tour of several months to cities of the United States and Canada. She is a writer in the peace cause and her book, "Lay Down Your Arms," is said to have influenced the Czar of Russia to call the first international peace conference at the Hague.

The seventeenth conference of the council of the Interparliamentary Union is to meet in Geneva instead of the United States, on Sept. 18 and the nineteenth international peace congress will meet there for the week beginning Aug. 26.

GREEKS PROTEST TO WASHINGTON

L. L. Timayenis, the Greek consul here, sent to the Greek minister in Washington today, a formal protest against the action of Deputy Sheriff John Nervey and Police Chief Charles Wilbur of Attleboro, Mass., in tearing down a Greek flag in a Greek club in Attleboro Saturday night. Deputy Nerve admitted pulling the Greek national emblem from its place over a clock, but said he did not tear it. He said it was a foot higher than the American flag and for that reason he pulled it from the wall.

AEROPLANE IS WRECKED
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Ira P. Spaulding, using a Curtiss biplane at the Brattleboro fair grounds on Saturday, lost control of his machine not 1000 feet from where he left the ground. The plane swooped down, striking some open roof stalls and was wrecked, while Mr. Spaulding escaped.

SELLING TO BE ILLUSTRATED
Exhibition of selling will be given at the Salesmanship Club of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Tuesday evening, when William A. Whalen, representing one of the strongest selling forces in the country, will sell a cash register to a prospective buyer. The exhibition is public.

ROXBURY RECTOR RESIGNS
The Rev. Frederick A. Reeve, rector of St. Anne's Episcopal church, Roxbury, has announced his resignation to accept a call to St. John's Episcopal church, Roxbury, his resignation to take effect July 1.

DIPLOMAS ARE AWARDED
Annual confirmation exercises of the religious schools of the Boston section, Council of Jewish Women, were held Sunday afternoon at Temple Ohabei Shalom, in Union Park street. Fifty-eight graduates received diplomas.

N. H. DAUGHTERS TO MEET
Election of officers will be held and committee reports submitted at the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Daughters, in the Hotel Vendome Saturday afternoon.

60 years ahead of the National Pure Food Law.
Burnett's Vanilla

GOVERNMENT TAKES FIRST STEP IN CASES AGAINST LUMBERMEN

CHICAGO—Interest is revived today in the equity cases of the government against the western retail lumber dealers. In the fall of 1911 the department of justice commenced three civil actions, one in Michigan, one in Colorado and one in Minnesota, asking the courts for permanent injunctions against the associations of retail lumber dealers and affiliated organizations.

Answers to these bills were filed and today the first steps are being taken in the Minnesota case, which is the broadest of the three. A mass of documentary evidence gathered by special agents of the department, has been examined by Clark McKercher, special assistant attorney-general in charge of these cases. Such letters, bylaws, resolutions, reports of meetings, etc., as he desired to use in the case, having been identified by the defendants and admitted by Milton D. Purdy and William A. Lancaster of Minneapolis, Charles D. Joslyn of Detroit, and L. C. Boyle of Kansas City, Mo., counsel for the defense.

These exhibits today will be introduced by stipulation instead of going through the usual form of proof by rules of evidence. The defendants have placed in the hands of the department all their records, correspondence and everything which will throw any light upon their acts, asserting that their course has been well within the law at all times.

The most important question involved in the cases is an economical one, and will in some respects be an entirely new question for the courts. While at the outset the action of the government in bringing these suits was looked upon by many lumbermen as persecution the experience of the past few months in the preparation of the cases has convinced all those concerned with the defense that in Mr. McKercher's hands these cases will be handled impersonally and impartially and out of the controversy will come a valuable decision which will settle for all time a great commercial question, about which there has long been a diversity of opinion.

The next move in the cases will be the taking of verbal testimony before a commissioner appointed by the court, but this will not begin until Mr. McKercher has finished the so-called Eastern Lumber case. This case, which is known as United States vs. Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers Association, diverges from the western cases. While in some respects they involve much the same questions, in the main they contain a different state of facts. In the eastern case all the government's testimony is in and it is expected that the taking of testimony on behalf of the defense will begin early in June.

In the indictment cases against the 14 secretaries and former secretaries of the retail lumber dealers associations in the West, nothing has been done since Sept. 18, 1911, at which time defendants filed a general demurrer. Probably no future steps will be taken in these cases until the final disposition of the civil cases.

BONCI FOR METROPOLITAN
NEW YORK—Alessandro Bonci, accompanied by his wife, left for Europe Saturday, after a successful concert season. The tenor announced that he was soon to return, and to the Metropolitan.

AMUSEMENTS
Follow the BLUE FLAG By Trolley To AUBURNDALE on the CHARLES NORUMBEGA OPEN-AIR AUDITORIUM 7:30 & 9:05 & 12:00

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BATHING SUIT OF SILK SERGE

Smart and simple in style

THE bathing suit that is smart in effect, yet simple and easily adjusted, is the one that lovers of water are sure to demand. Here is a model that is particularly desirable.

The blouse is cut in one with the sleeves, so that there are no seams to be irritating. The tucks over the shoulders provide fullness and the skirt is six gored. The separate bloomers are close fitting over the hips and closed at the front, while the suit is closed at the left side. Nothing could be easier to slip on and off.

Silk serge is the material illustrated, trimmed with foulard, but suits are made from silk, from satin and from wool materials in equal numbers.

For the medium size the blouse and skirt will require 3½ yards of material 27, 5 yards 36, 4¼ yards 44 inches wide; for the bloomers will be needed ¾ yards 27, 1¼ yards 36 or 44 inches wide and for the trimming 1¼ yards 27 inches wide.

The pattern, No. 7409, cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

BOX OF SWEETS

For place cards use a pretty fancy candy box filled with some simple sweet, that the child can take home as a souvenir.—New Haven Journal Courier.

TAKING FROCKS SEEN IN PARIS

Displays by the leading coutouriers

MANY charming frocks were seen at a recent society affair, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press, foremost among which was a lovely gown of pale blue and silver shot taffeta. The skirt had an apronlike effect which extended far into the bodice, forming a decided point in front. This was veiled with blue mouseline de soie. The elbow sleeves, tunic and hem were trimmed with thick ruchings of the silk. The V-shaped yoke was filled in with cream lace. A frill of the lace finished the sleeves.

Another smart frock was of gray charmeuse. The plain narrow skirt was covered by a polonaise, which was as straight as the garment over which it was worn and almost as scant. The front, slightly shorter than the back, extended to the bottom of the skirt. Down the front was a row of buttons from throat to hem. A broad girde of black satin was arranged at the back, with a deep loop and single end reaching to the bottom of the skirt. A double frill of net, the under one of black and the top of white, finished the neck and adorned the left side of the bodice. The sleeves, long and close-fitting, were set plainly into low, sloping shoulders. The hat worn with this costume was a moderately large one of gray straw faced with black satin.

Dark blue foulard with widely sprinkled dots of white was used to fashion a charming model. The plain underskirt was bordered with a wide band of plain blue, which also formed a small apron panel on skirt and bodice. Straps of unequal length, made of plain blue, ornamented the frock. The overskirt sloped sharply away below the hips, forming a

point at the back. The collar which adorned the neck line was of cream batiste and lace. A dark blue velvet bow added a pretty touch to the throat. The girde was also of blue velvet.

Caroline is displaying a wonderful collection of evening gowns, introducing the color scheme of two separate, vivid colors. The popular bishop's purple is combined with pale blue, pink or yellow. These are developed of charmeuse, cachemire de soie or chiffon. A fetching model was of purple charmeuse. The high-waisted bodice had a girde of pale blue ribbon encircling it. At the back was a broad panel, which was gathered in at the waist line, forming a ruffled beading, which extended above the girde.

Pale rose-colored satin formed the foundation for a lovely frock. Over this was draped cream net embroidered with pearls. A peplum of the lace fell away from the center front, forming a deep point in the back. Narrow platings of lace edged the short sleeves and trimmed the bodice.

Worth, Paquin, Callot and Cheruit are displaying models which are distinctively Louis XVI. in character. These are made of taffeta or brocade, with a short tunic effect which is bunched about the hips and looped up at the back. This is the budding panier, which is bound to be recognized as a leading note in the symphony of fashion.

Dreccol designed an exceedingly smart afternoon gown of black charmeuse. One side of the bodice was draped with black tulle and the other with white point d'esprit. The two were artistically blended at the back to make a large butterfly effect. The skirt was perfectly plain, with long, sweeping lines.

PROBLEM OF HIGH LIVING COST

Solution said to rest with each individual

THE average city housewife whose husband's income is fixed is a good deal like the farmer. No end of people are telling each of them just what they should do. The farmer and the housewife listen, but do not heed. The daily newspapers, the weeklies and the monthly magazines have columns and pages of food hints, instructions how to buy cheaply and how to cook appetizingly. Many women of marked domestic tastes read these expert admonishments assiduously, but hardly one in a hundred gives them more than passing heed. The dollar bill does not go so far as it should toward providing the day's food, and husband and wife vaguely blame the tradesmen, the middlemen, the trusts and the tariff. They rarely acknowledge that a good share of the high cost of living they complain of rests with themselves. In not one household in a hundred are any books of expense kept. All that any one knows at the end of the year about where the money went is that it has gone.

The schools where domestic ideas are taught are doing something toward showing young women that housekeeping is a business, just as manufacturing is. But the women who take domestic economy courses generally do so for the purpose of qualifying for places in large institutions where housekeeping has to be done on a large and exact scale. A few become the managers of households for the rich. The very well to do, curiously enough, are about the only ones who are running their households on business principles. These domestic experts command high salaries, and the demand for them is greater than the supply. Some day, in all probability, the teaching of housekeeping to girls will be as universal as the teaching of reading and writing and arithmetic, but until then women will keep on learning in the expensive school of experience.

Every civilized nation today is studying the increased cost of living, for it is worldwide. The proposed remedies are about as diverse as the causes assigned for advancing prices. An international commission is proposed to gather data throughout the world and make comparisons and to discuss possible remedies. Judging from the results attained by other national, state and local investigations, there seems little prospect of relief from any such course.

The official ideas already given forth by such investigators range from currency reform to raising potatoes in empty city lots. A report made by a Massachusetts commission advocates a trolley freight service. A council of Cabinet Ministers in France hold that the railroads should reduce their rates on vegetables and fresh fish and increase the rates on fodder for export, the object of the latter being to keep the fodder at home and cheapen the cost of raising cattle for meat. A recent book maintains that the cost of living is imposed by one's neighbors through social obligations. There are many advocates of a diet of oatmeal, peanut butter and crackers, which would make the food cost per individual about 25 cents a week.

The solution of all this big question, however, rests with each individual rather than with the mass of the people, says a New York Times writer. We are now going through a period of travail. It is going to be a pretty hard lesson for the American people, but probably it will force them to a readjustment of their customs which eventually will bring great good.

TRIED RECIPES

BEEFSTEAK EN CASSEROLE

TWO pounds of round steak, one half cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one quarter teaspoonful of pepper, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one pint of water, one half pint of milk. Have the steak cut at least one inch thick. Melt the butter in a frying-pan, dredge the meat with the flour, to which the salt and pepper have been added, and brown quickly on both sides. Remove the meat to a casserole dish, and brown the remaining flour in the butter left in the pan. Add the water and milk, let come to a boil; then pour over the meat and cook for two hours in a slow oven. If the flavor is liked an onion may be cooked (until yellow) in the butter before the meat is browned, and if no milk is at hand water may be used instead. Cooked by this method the toughest steak will become tender and delicious.

ARGYLE SALAD

One can of apricots, 12 chopped marshmallows, one half cupful of chopped pecan-nut meats, some lettuce leaves, yolks of four eggs, four tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of dry mustard, one teaspoonful of butter, a few grains of red pepper, one cupful of whipped cream. Drain the apricots, and lay them on crisp lettuce leaves. Put the egg yolks into a double boiler, add the vinegar, sugar, salt, mustard, pepper and butter, and stir them over the fire until they have cooked for five minutes. Allow to cool, then add the whipped cream, and beat all thoroughly together. Next add the nuts and the marshmallows. Place a spoonful of the dressing on each plateful of salad. This is an excellent recipe.

CHEESE PUFF

Six tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one half pint of milk, five eggs, salt and pepper to taste. Melt the butter in a saucepan over the fire; then stir in the flour and milk, and cook for a minute; then add the grated cheese, and the salt, pepper and the beaten yolks of the eggs. Beat up the whites of the eggs until stiff, then lightly fold them in. Pour the mixture into a buttered fireproof dish, and bake for 15 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve hot.

IDEAL RICE WAFFLES

One cupful of freshly boiled rice, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, three eggs, two cupfuls of sour milk or cream, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking soda, enough flour to make a thick batter. To the hot rice add the butter and the well-beaten yolks of the eggs. Add to the sour milk or cream the baking soda. Now combine the two mixtures, add the flour, and, lastly, fold in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake on well-greased and heated waffle-irons.

BAKED OMELET

Six eggs, one cupful of hot milk, three tablespoonfuls of cold milk, one tablespoonful of cornstarch, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the salt together until creamy. Boil the milk and slowly stir in the cornstarch, which has been mixed with the cold milk. Add the butter and beat until well blended. Stir this into the yolks of the eggs, and lightly fold in the whites of the eggs, which have been beaten very stiff. Pour into a buttered pan and bake in a slow oven for 25 minutes.—Ladies Home Journal.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

It is evident from an appeal made recently for additional funds that the work accomplished by the Swanley Agricultural College is of a most satisfactory nature, says a London special to the Monitor. Women can here obtain instruction in the work of landscape gardeners, farm bailiffs, poultry keepers, market gardeners and other branches of agricultural work. At the meeting referred to, which was held at a private house, a resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting recommended Swanley Horticultural College for women as deserving of support in view of the excellent work which was performed. It appears that a sum of about £5000 is required, the objects to which the money was to be devoted being explained by Miss Hannah Cohen.

BOX PLAITS

"When making box plaits in shirt-waists or boys' blouse waists I have found it much easier to fold the goods back the desired width of plait wanted, then fold again, stitch on the edge of the second fold just as if making a tuck, catching the raw edge inside; then press down the tuck, turn the plait out and stitch on the edge, says a contributor to Needlecraft. This method does away with the seam in the middle of the plait, and makes it much easier to work buttonholes in."

FASHION BITS

While many of the latest models show paniers, there are an equal number where the drapery takes a more simplified form, and seems more like a tunic or overdress.

Taffeta is used for puffed crowns, for huge bows, for quillings and ruchings on the edges of henn and tagal straw, but whole hats of the silk are not popular.

FURNITURE VARNISH DEFECTS

To what they are due, and ways of avoiding them

D. R. L. V. REDMAN, of the University of Kansas, engaged in research on the chemical treatment of wood, contributes to the Scientific American an article on varnish and its use on furniture, in which he says:

Defects in varnishes are as many as the varieties and brands for sale in the open market. Some of these defects are, hairlining, alligatoring (cracking), tackiness (stickiness), whitening under water, darkening rapidly with age, brittleness, dulling of the glossy surface, lack of toughness (being easily scratched), sweating on damp days if the temperature is high and blistering in the heat of the summer.

Varnishes are divided into two classes: oil and spirit. Oil varnish consists of resins, such as amber, copal, anime, kauri, manilla, mastic, dammar, resin, etc., dissolved in oil, such as linseed, tung, walnut, safflower, candle nut, soybean, etc., and diluted with a thinner such as turpentine or benzine. A spirit varnish consists of resins dissolved in spirits, that is, volatile solvents, as for example, turpentine, alcohol, wood alcohol, naphtha, benzene, etc. The last mentioned varnish dries rapidly as the solvent evaporates and leaves behind a film of resins which are naturally hard, glossy, brittle, easily scratched and resistant toward water and weather. The advantages of a spirit varnish are the speed in drying, hardness and resistance to weathering. The disadvantages are brittleness, the coated surface scratching easily and the difficulty of application, as a spirit varnish dries too rapidly and leaves brush marks.

The tough oil varnishes are in greater demand than the spirit varnishes although the defects in oil varnishes are numerous. How often a person sits on a varnished chair and on rising finds the loose nap from his clothes sticking inseparably to the chair and the print of the weave of his clothes left in the soft, tacky varnish. These varnishes have incorporated in them non-volatile, non-drying oils such as the heavier mineral oils. These oils do not oxidize and dry to a solid elastic mass, as drying oils do, and as a consequence the varnishes remain "tacky" for an indefinite time and practically never dry.

There is no remedy for this defect but to cut off the poor varnish with some solvent such as, one quart acetone, one quart alcohol, one half pint water saturated with washing soda and one quart of benzene, in which a few ounces of paraffin or other wax have been melted. The mixture should be well shaken and then brushed over the surface until the varnish is quite wet. To prevent evaporation, cover over the article with old sacks and let it stand for 20 minutes, giving time for the solution to soften up the varnish. On removing the sacks, the varnish will be found very soft and easy to wipe off with a rag or to scrape off with a straight piece of glass or steel. When the article is cleaned and wiped thoroughly dry, revarnish with a good linseed oil varnish. The recipe just given will remove any varnish whatsoever, whether old and hard or soft and sticky.

Good varnished furniture is the bane of every one who possesses it. It is "so easily" scratched, and scratches cannot be mended. Scratching will never be eliminated from furniture until a harder and tougher varnish is discovered. Scratches which appear white cannot be easily obliterated. They may be obscured, however, by rubbing well with a piece of cheese cloth moistened with a solution of nine parts boiled linseed oil and one part lemon oil.

Whitening of varnish in the presence of water, for example, on the bottom of a canoe, is due to the absorption of water by the varnish, especially those low in good resins, and may be corrected by allowing the varnish to dry thoroughly in the open air (sunlight). This treatment causes the water to evaporate and restores the original appearance of the varnish.

Every one has observed minute hairlines on highly polished varnish surfaces, such as piano cases. This hairlining is the first stage in the cracking of the varnish, and as the cracks widen the surface takes on a resemblance to alligator leather. This hairlining or cracking of varnishes is caused primarily by too little oil being used in the varnish, or as varnish makers term it "a short oil varnish" has been used.

QUICK METHODS IN A LAUNDRY

Treatment of flannels and other phases of the work

FLANNELS should be washed through two lots of warm white-soap suds, and rinsed in water exactly the same in temperature. To this latter a little powdered borax should be added. Speed counts when doing flannels, says the Montreal Star. Wet only a few pieces at a time. Hang out to dry at once. Never rub or wring flannels hard with the hands. Never wash colored flannels or stockings in water previously used for white ones. The lint invariably sticks and shows.

Stockings should be turned inside out, shaken well, washed through good suds and well rinsed—then dried at once.

Colored cottons should be washed quickly in strong warm white-soap suds, and put through two rinses. Salt in these will prevent colors running. Starch before drying with thin, cold, smooth cooked starch, wring out, and dry in the shade.

Wash woven and other silk garments in tepid white-soap suds, with a little borax. Rub with hands, not on the board. Rinse twice, half-dry, then roll in a clean old sheet for an hour, before ironing.

For starching skirts, dresses, etc., allow a tablespoonful of dry starch to two bowls of water. Wet starch with cold water, gradually add the boiling water, stirring well over stove until clear. It should cook about ten minutes. Paraffine the size of a pea, and a pinch of borax can also be added. Strain while hot. For collars and cuffs of shirt waists, double the proportion of dry starch. Rub the starch well into these latter, wring out, and dry quickly. White clothes should be dried in the sun; colored ones in the shade.

Even folding and fine, even sprinkling make ironing easier. All cottons and linens iron better if dampened and rolled tight for an hour or so beforehand. But—if in haste to get at ironing use hot water for sprinkling. Dampen bed linen and body clothes slightly—table linen thoroughly. Flannels should be ironed as soon as dry. Starched articles, when bone dry, should be well sprinkled and rolled in a clean cloth for a couple of hours, before ironing.

Iron should be smooth and clean, and the ironing board thickly and smoothly padded, under the muslin outer cover. Waxing and wiping irons before letting them touch starched articles help to prevent sticking.

Iron hems and edges evenly and straight. Dampen wrinkles and iron out smooth. Have plenty of bars or clothes line on which to hang the ironed linen to air thoroughly, before final folding down and putting away.

KITCHEN THE HEART OF A HOUSE

Facts of the past and ideals of the present

FRESH, clean dish towels and clean wash working dresses are the felices I should set up in my model kitchen, writes a contributor to Today's Magazine. Too many people try to wear out unsuitable tawdry dishes in the kitchen. If you are at all sensitive to inharmonious settings you will be unsuccessful in trying to do kitchen work with such equipment. You can't help feeling out of your element. You just as you always feel more confidence in yourself if you are well dressed on the street, so in the kitchen you will be more efficient and self-respecting if you "set the stage and dress the part."

I know of no hard work in which the reward follows so closely on the heels of performance, as in cooking. If it is spectacularly good, the applause is instantaneous.

The kitchen always used to be the heart of the house in the days when the mistress of the house was always the cook. From it emanated all the fellowship and good cheer that bound the family together. It symbolized the constructive strength that was weaving the family fabric and the fire in the kitchen stove was in a sense an altar fire rendering homage to an idea. There is just as much poetic possibility in the idea as there ever was and the woman who neglects to awaken it, almost deserves to feel like a forlorn exile in a lonely place, when she shuts herself into the kitchen. The great danger for all of us is, of

course, that we shall grow to be what Charlotte Perkins Stetson Gilman calls, "kitchen-minded." I can see no excuse for it in any of us who have ever learned to think outside of a kitchen. Just as it is in everything else, the difference is made by the kind of a person you are. Why should the kitchen put a limit to one's dreams? Take your vision that you bring from other things into the kitchen, and as you create and beautify the long, long thoughts of work will clothe the realism lying all about you with significance.

PRETTY GARNISH

Angelica is one of the prettiest garnishes one can have; it is not expensive, for a small piece will last a long time. It should be cut into thin strips and then into fancy shapes, such as leaves, diamonds or hearts. When combined with cherries it is especially effective on cakes or molded puddings.—Newark News.

MILK FOR DISHES

To wash dishes nicely fill your dishpan full of hot water and add half a cup of milk, says Suburban Life. It softens the hardest water, gives the dishes a clear, bright look and cleans the greasiest dishes.

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TROUSSEAU OF THE JUNE BRIDE

Embarrassment of riches in the new modes

THE June bride should have a easy time this year, in planning her wedding gown and her trousseau, unless indeed she is hampered by the embarrassment of riches.

The picturesqueness of the new season's mode is quite in line with bridesmaid requirements, and whether the wedding is to be elaborate or simple and the attendants many or few, it should not be a difficult thing to secure an unusually happy effectiveness in the costume of the bridal party. Moreover, even the most picturesque of bridesmaids' frocks will be white, in order for general wear after the great event is over, and to the average bridesmaid that is a matter for consideration.

The bride's own toilette is, of course, more important than that of her attendants, but in it there is not the same latitude for choice, though more than the usual number of departures from the traditional in bridal gowns have been seen this spring.

Some of the most notable brides of the season have worn bridal gowns almost entirely veiled in lace, the lace lying over chiffon, and satin being relegated to the role of foundation. There have been some charming chiffon bridal gowns, too, and a sheer material is often used for bodice and skirt, or merely for petticoat with a train in satin or supple brocade.

This train may be part of a tunic draped in clinging lines, but is more often hung from a slightly high waist line or even from the shoulders, like a court train. The back view of a train of the latter type, with the bridal veil falling over it, is somewhat bulky, and the same

is true of the panier effects which have been introduced into some of the spring wedding gowns.

Pretty enough in themselves, these panier frocks leave much to be desired when one regards them as part of a bridal silhouette, and one may make the same criticism upon almost all of the experiments in altering the conventional wedding gown, says a New York Sun writer. Its principles were laid down upon laws of artistic harmony, and the simply draped clinging gown, giving a slender outline, veiled by cloudlike floating tulle or lace, remains the ideal bridal toilette in point of effective silhouette.

This type of gown works out better in the supple satins than in any other material, but this year the satin is often combined with considerable quantities of fine lace or chiffon, the supplementary material showing in a petticoat glimpsed between clinging tulle draperies of satin, in bodice drapery, etc.

Where draperies are exhibited in the gown the veil used is less large than usual, falling straight down the back instead of falling over the shoulders. Indeed this is the tendency of all modish bridal veils and this change may have much to do with a general change in silhouette.

Orange flowers remain the bride's flower par excellence and may be used in a tiny garland heading the cap frill or in little sprays catching the drapery over the ears, just behind the ears or wherever the shaping of the cap calls for such touches.

Lilies of the valley and white orchids, combined or separate, seem to be the favorite flowers for the bride's bouquet.

HOW TO CARRY A PICNIC LUNCH

Utensils that will add to party's pleasure

ECONOMY of space is of much importance when arranging the picnic lunch and the various utensils which will be needed. Baskets fitted up especially for picnic use can be had in all the big stores, but these are expensive.

For a picnic for 24 children and several adults, a clothes hamper makes an excellent receptacle for the lunch and dishes if there is a vehicle or stout man to carry it. Otherwise several wicker suitcases, with the food and various utensils properly divided for them, would be the best receptacles, says the Portland Oregonian. These are light and have convenient handles and the bigger boys of the company could be the carriers. Most homes have at least one of these handy telescope baskets, so there would doubtless be no difficulty in accumulating the right number. If everything is packed nicely in them, too, and the baskets are protected with a layer of paper, they will come through the ordeal without hurt.

In one suitcase would be put the cloth, napkins, forks, spoons, plates, cups and perhaps two little shakers of salt and pepper. Get a paper tablecloth and matching serviettes at the 10-cent store and also ask there for the light wooden plates such as are used by the baker for pies, and for waxed paper cups, which are generally sold in nests of a dozen. The correct quantity of these conveniences would cost less than a dollar. If there are to be other picnics and there is money enough get small thin plates of white enameled ware, matching them with cups and a few spoons. The plates will be about 5 cents each and the cups and saucers 10 cents each and the aluminum drinking cups

would be suitable and these are sold in nests of four at 30 cents. The three-pronged kitchen forks, with matching knives, sold in all of the household departments of the shops, are proper and cheap accessories, these costing from 30 cents the half dozen up.

Cheap and light holders for salt and pepper are made of celluloid and these are sold for 5 cents each. A folding corkscrew is 10 or 15 cents, a sharp little painter's palette knife, for which there are many uses, is 10 cents, and sand-wich tins in the right shape are the same price. For wrapping up the sandwiches so they will keep fresh the household departments also sell waxed paper in packages and by the sheet. The paper wraps around boxed crackers, which housekeepers may have for just such purposes, is often used, so costing nothing.

An alcohol lamp is a good thing to have along, as there are many occasions when it is needed.

If the lemonade is made on the picnic ground, buy a cheap wooden bucket to hold it.

For sophisticated picnickers, the people who do everything in the most accomplished way, there are any number of charming things in the shops. Folding stools, these of metal and canvas, are offered, gypsy cooking kettles, women's and men's hunting knives, and so on. Last, but not least, there are picnic blankets for spreading over the ground when lolling, canvas buckets and canteens for drinking water.

Eyelet embroidery and what is known as Madeira work is used a great deal this season for frocks. This is sold as all-over embroidery and is quite wide.—Philadelphia Times.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Have you ever been in Kent in the strawberry season? If not, if you love the luscious fruit, make your plans to go there after you play in the British amateur, and you will see and taste strawberries of the size and sweetness we associate with horticultural exhibitions. Oh, yes, I know ours is a wonderful country and we can grow all sorts of things in profusion, especially fruits, but when it comes to what they call "hauteboys," and also to gooseberries in Scotland we have to acknowledge our defeat. At this juncture some one will probably look at the heading of this column and ask "Is this rational golf?" If you wait a moment you will find where the golf comes in and if you follow my advice and go to stay at a certain Kentish clubhouse and eat those strawberries you will not question the rational part of it.

We are so used to associating "the biggest in the world" with things American that it startles us to meet something elsewhere which might come under this description, yet it is absolutely true that I, a guest from America at a dinner, when served first, hesitated as to whether to take two or three strawberries as my share. It seemed ridiculous to count the berries, and as there were lots of them I took three and felt quite greedy when I noticed that several of those coming after took only two. Each berry was the size of a coffee cup and was solid right through and so sweet no sugar was required. Why all this dissertation on dessert? We are most of us fairly honest with respect to other men's property, but this same Kentish golf club had to guarantee the farmers whose strawberry fields bound the course on all sides, that no player or caddy should go after any balls driven over the fences. It is adding insult to injury to see your brand new Dimple comfortably ensconced in a strawberry plant surrounded by fruit that tempts you. All of which was recalled to my memory by some remarks by Horace Hutchinson in the Telegraph.

"A curious case came into court the other day, arising out of the unhappy only too frequent accident of a ball being driven off the course into private property adjoining it. The private owner ap-

pears to have retained the ball and there was trouble when it was demanded with emphasis of him. The case was dismissed, whether on the principle of faults on both sides, or in accord with the maxim—so diametrically opposed, as it appears to the lay mind, to the law's general practice—that de minimis non curat lex—is not quite obvious. As if a golf ball in these days could be called a "minim" in any sense! But the case, though dismissed, arose, and is liable to arise again, and it is as well that the law should be understood, if that be possible, by the law-abiding golfer, even if the lay mind is not sufficiently sophisticated to appreciate all its virtue.

"The law appears to be this, that, though an owner of private land can forbid the man who drove the ball there to come and look for it, and can (as I understand) compel him with force if he tries to intrude in spite of the prohibition, the ball, for all that, still belongs to the man who drove it there. It does not become the property of the man whose ground it has invaded, and presumably he becomes a thief if he converts it to his own uses. Perhaps it seems queer, at first glance that, according to law, the ball should have to lie there in the absence of any mutual understanding and compromise on the part of the persons concerned. We are, perhaps, apt to think that it ought in right to belong to the owner of the ground, since it is hardly to be contended that the erratic driver ought to have free right of entry to retrieve it. But if we change the case from one of golf balls, and suppose it to be a man's hat or a lady's valuable sable cape that has been blown over a boundary hedge into a private garden, it hardly looks like as if the hat or the cape ought to become the property of the tenant or ground landlord. Yet, presumably, he could still forbid entry in search of the articles, though no doubt he could only enforce the prohibition if he were bigger than the man who lost his hat or than the champion of the lady of the lost sables. That, however, queer though it seems, is how the law, as I have tried to learn it by questioning some high authorities, stands; and it may be well to be clear about it."

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the action of Congress in agreeing to submit to the states a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by direct popular vote.

PITTSBURGH POST—The direct vote for United States senators looks like an assured fact. Both houses of Congress have passed the resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution which will place the choice of these officials in the hands of the people.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—The action of the House of Representatives in approving the concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate, submitting to the states the question of incorporating in the constitution an amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators, completes the function imposed upon Congress and thus overcomes the most serious obstacle to the change which has been agitated for many years. It is now up to the states to act, ratification by three fourths of them being necessary to make the amendment effective.

LOUISVILLE HERALD—That a sufficient support from the individual commonwealths will be forthcoming is assured by the fact that already more than the requisite number of three fourths of the states have gone on record as favoring the principle. It is said the standard opposition will make a last desperate effort to save itself by an appeal to state Legislatures, but it is an effort that will prove unavailing.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—However, it is a question whether the action of Congress will result in anything material. The resolution, as adopted, calls for federal supervision of senatorial elections. That is objectionable to many members of Congress from the South. They favor a change that would permit the states to fix the qualification of electors and thus make sure of preventing the color of the skin from cutting a large, if not controlling, influence in the selection of senators.

It was contended at the time the federal supervision feature was discussed that it would defeat the ratification of the resolution. If more than 12 state Legislatures refuse to indorse the proposed amendment, it will fail. There are some conservative states in the North which may not fall into line, and it remains to be seen whether enough strength can be mustered in the South to defeat what undoubtedly is the will of an overwhelming majority of the people of the country at large.

RICHMOND (VA.) NEWS-LEADER—We have another illustration of the prevalence of the feeling that whatever is wrong, and that new legislation is the panacea of all human ills. The House of Representatives has adopted the proposed amendment to the constitution making United States senators elective by popular vote, the election to be under the supervision and control of the federal government. Thus it is sought to wipe out the last vestige of the states as sovereign entities and essential integral parts of our federated system of government. The wise provisions of the constitution making an essential branch of the federal government elective by and representative of the individual states in their sovereign capacity, guaranteed the pres-

ervation of the integrity and the sovereignty of those states because without these the federal legislature could not be constituted. Take away this, and make the senators elective by and representative of the people direct, and quod ad the federal government, the now sovereign states will be little more than geographical expressions.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The amendment will further peopleize the Senate and make it truly representative and responsive. It will doubtless lead to a thorough revision of the rules of that body and eliminate the features of "clubbism," the unanimous consent and the individual veto. The spirit of progress has invaded the chamber; its control will be complete after the adoption of the amendment by the Legislatures.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—Bossed or unbosomed, our state Legislatures have generally succeeded in sending men of ability and worth to the United States Senate. We grant there have been exceptions, but numerous as we like to see. But it is by no means certain that the standard of the Senate as regards honesty and integrity will be elevated by popular elections of its members, and it is entirely probable that the standard in respect to ability will be materially lowered if the proposed change finds general adoption in the different states. This view is supported not only by logic but by the experience of states where the direct choosing of senators has been tried.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The East has not led the movement for a more democratic election of senators, but suppose the East should conclude that the only truly democratic Senate was a body that really represented the people of this country instead of the states of this country. If the pending amendment should result in the stirring up of such an idea, and if that idea should become popular, then we would see changes which Kansas even might not view with composure.

NANTASKET BOATS TO LEAVE BOSTON EVERY HALF HOUR

Boats making half-hourly trips to Nantasket Beach on Sundays and holidays from June 30 until after Labor day, a regularly hourly service with a new boat leaving Nantasket for Boston at 10 p. m., in addition to the 9:40 boat, this service to continue until after Labor day when the night boats will be taken off, were announced today by officials of the Nantasket Steamboat Company.

It was said that these changes in schedule were possible because this year the company put on a new steamer, the Rose Standish. The hourly schedule for steamers is to continue to the middle of October, another innovation. The regular hourly schedule by day is now in operation.

SHIP BRINGS 100,000 COCONUTS—One thousand bags of 100,000 coconuts arrived at Commercial wharf today from the Norwegian steamer Marie di Giorgio from Baracoa, Cuba. They are valued at \$3250. In addition to the coconuts the Giorgio brought 15,000 stems of banana.

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WAKEFIELD SOON TO START WORK ON BUILDING STREETS



OSCAR H. STARKWEATHER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—An important change in the method of caring for the streets of this town is planned by the selectmen and the new town engineer, Oscar H. Starkweather, and by June 1 the latter will be ready to go ahead.

Heretofore Wakefield has employed a citizen with some knowledge of highway work as superintendent of streets at a salary of \$900. The new system brings a graduate engineer and practical road-builder who will receive a salary at the rate of \$1800 a year for the first five months and \$2000 a year thereafter. Mr. Starkweather is an M. I. T. '07 graduate, has had experience in Louisville, Ky., and

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TO LET—Summer cottage overlooking Merrimack Valley; 4 miles from Concord, 10 minutes' walk from electric. Address B. 106, Concord, N. H.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circulars. Advertisers' columns being added. L. 47, Monitor.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

OWNERS of Chicago real estate or farms, who want to sell or exchange, write S. P. BRANNAN, Realtor bldg., Chicago.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns being added. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

HOTELS

HOTEL PINES
COTUIT-BY-THE-SEA, MASS.
Best of Bathing and Boating.
Open June 15. Booklets. N. G. MORSE.

FINANCIAL

WANTED—Loan of \$10,000 to use in old and long established business; good security. LOUGHEE & ROBINSON, room 806, Old South Bldg., Boston.

WE BUY AND LOAN on legacies and undivided estates. Quick and confidential service. ALVIN W. WHITTIER & CO., 16 State St., Boston.

as superintendent of streets in Needham for a year.
Under his direction, Main street from Melrose to Reading is to be put in good condition and Wakefield square entirely rebuilt. Many other streets are to be macadamized or repaired. Engineer Starkweather has \$26,000 at his disposal at present. Indications are that if the new system proves successful the appropriation will be doubled next year.

EVERETT CLASS OFFICERS CHOSEN

At the opening of the school session at Everett high school today Wilbur J. Rockwood, principal, announced the names of the 15 pupils standing highest in scholarship in the graduating class. Following the announcement of the list, the class selected the two highest on the list to deliver the valedictory and salutatory addresses at graduation.

Miss Lois Reed had the highest percentage and was chosen valedictorian. Miss Jessie Gray had the second highest marks and was elected salutatory.

ARIZONA FAVORS 'ADVISORY RECALL'

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A bill providing for an "advisory recall" of federal judges and United States senators by majority vote of the people, passed the State assembly Saturday. The bill already has passed the Senate and the Governor has expressed his approval.

PARIS COLLISION EXPLAINED

NEW YORK—A Paris message to the New York Herald stated that as the result of the railway collision at the Marcadet station of the Northern railway 13 persons have perished and 45 are injured. The accident appears to have been due to a defective switch.

BOOKS

BOOKS Old and New
A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals
Back Numbers of Leading Magazines
FOUNTAIN PENS
SMITH & McCANCE
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS
38 Bromfield St., Boston
Telephone your orders—Fort Hill 2221

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 340 Washington St., Boston.

TO SPEND FOR BOOKS. CORNHILL

BOOK SHOP, 58 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

WAGONS

Henderson Bros., North Cambridge
Special prices to Monitor readers:
Natural Wood Custom Democrat...\$90
Cedar Top Suburban Wagon...\$105
Oush. Tired Custom Runabout...\$125
Open Baggage Wagon (for farm)...\$55
Express Wagon—warranted...\$125
If you want to find what you want come to the place with 2000 wagons. Take home delivery cars to warehouses. 15 minutes from Boston.

LAWYERS

VIRGIL H. CLAYMER
THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DEAN & CUSHMAN
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
15 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.
FREDERICK A. BANGS,
LAWYER,
522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

JOHNSON & POTTS
77 KILBY ST., COR. EXCHANGE PL.
Tel. Fort Hill 3333, Room 23

INSURANCE

SAMUEL GRAHAM 193 Wabash
INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
REAL ESTATE LOANS.
175 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

BOSTON PANAMA HAT CO.
Bleachers and Blockers of South American Panama Hats
576 WASHINGTON ST., COR. FRANKLIN
Over Walker Shoe

HARDWOOD FLOORS

NATIONAL HARDWOOD FLOOR CO.
Thin floors in all designs.
Old floors renovated and refinished.
Tel. 2203 Fort Hill, 50 High St., Boston, Mass.

VACUUM CLEANERS

VACUUM CLEANERS rented, sold, exchanged—electric and hand. DUREN & KENDALL, 34 Summer St., Boston.

DESKS, SHOW CASES, ETC.

BARGAINS in rolltops; everything for store or office. H. A. DUNSHIE, 14 Columbia St., between Bedford and Essex sts.

INVESTIGATIONS

CIVIL WORK handled, habits and associates of any person investigated; terms reasonable; absolute secrecy. TAYLOR & CO., 15 School St., Boston, rm. 35. Phone Fort Hill 2556. Nights, Brookline 2226-W.

AUTOMOBILES

BOSTON SAFETY CRANK COMPANY, Inc.
"The Crank Without The Kick"
For Automobiles and Motor Boats
Write for territory
585 Boylston St., Boston. 4922 B. B.

SALESMEN WANTED

Hustling Real Estate Representative on up to date summer home proposition. Satisfactory entirely new. Address R 27, Monitor Office.

WANTED—AT ONCE
A RELIABLE MAN, 25 years or over, to act as our local or traveling salesman. Fine outfit free and highest commissions paid weekly. No experience necessary. Write at once for our terms and best territory. Strictly high grade and fully guaranteed fruit and ornamental nursery stock. THE CHASE NURSERY, established 1860, Geneva, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALE
ARE YOU MAKING ENOUGH SALARY? If not, and live in Greater Boston, work for us evenings, easy and profitable. Address X 1, Monitor Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WOMEN—EXCEPTIONAL TRAVELING opportunity for quite a number of high grade gentlemen in a congenial work requiring no special experience; old established house with 22 successful years behind it; straight salary, commission and railroad fare paid in honorable and dignified business meriting an immediate investigation. Address Y 40, Monitor Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED
YOUNG MAN wishes position as office or sales manager or as accountant; best of references; Boston preferred. Address Y 26, Monitor Office.

AGENTS WANTED

WE START YOU in a permanent business with us and furnish everything. We have new easy selling plans and seasonal leaders in the mail-order line to keep customers busy. No canvassing. Small capital. Large profits. Spare time only required. Personal assistance. Write today for (copyrighted) plans. SAUER'S PURE EXTRACTS, 356 Pease Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

WE PAY WELL and give valuable premiums for additional service rendered (household necessities) for a few hours work. Catalogue free. WILLIAM E. TROUTENLOT, Dealer, 65 Walden St., New Bedford, Mass.

PETS

DR. DANIELS' DOG BREAD is best for dogs and puppies. At Drug and Grocery stores.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

THE LARGEST SALE of any one brand in the United States. SAUER'S PURE EXTRACTS. Because they favor BEST. Ask the Housekeeper.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CATNIP BALL A Toy for Cats in a package of herbs for the amusement of any cat or kitten. Cats can't let it alone. On sale at any Drug, Bird or Toy and an Exercise. Counters. Sent by mail to any address if they do not furnish them. NATIONAL PET SUPPLY CO., 174 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
Repaired by competent workmen at the factory of the
BAY STATE FURNITURE CO.
227 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
Our prices are reasonable. Give us a trial. We make upholstered chairs, sofas, covers. Telephone Oxford 2194.

ROOMS

CEDAR ST., 74, ROXBURY—In quiet, refined home with spacious grounds, piazza, etc., single and connecting rooms. Full bath. Board optional. Tel. 2195-4.

GAINSBORO ST., 102, Suite 2—Elegantly furnished, large front room; bay window, open fireplace, steam heat, c. h. w.

MRS. H. A. HILDRETH, 131 Newbury St., Roxbury, near Forest Hills, guests will find every comfort of a private home; large rooms with all modern improvements and home made table. Ref. Tel. B. 3038.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 21867.

PLEASANT, well furnished alcove room, square room, down stairs parlor room, to let at summer rates; continuous hot water, tel. 232 West Newton St.

ROOM REGISTRY
BUNTINGTON REAL ESTATE CO.
30 Huntington Ave., Room 208.

WELL FURNISHED parlor room, sq. room and side room to let at summer rates; hot water; tel. ed. 234 West Newton St.

WINTHROP BEACH, MASS.—Fur. sunny rms., summer or winter, elec. lights, steam heat, c. h. w., modern kitchen, view front. Address M. R. 10 Harbor View Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FURNISHED APARTMENT, BROOKLINE—Present occupants, leaving town, will rent their \$150 apartment for \$75 a month; exquisitely furnished, consisting of living room, 3 bedrooms, reception hall and bath, cool outside rooms; the choicest suite in Hotel Coolidge, Brookline, where cuisine, though moderate in price, is excellent. Will rent from now until Sept. 1. Apply at office, Hotel Coolidge, Brookline.

FURNISHED SUITE FOR RENT—New apartment on North St., pleasantly situated opposite park; consists of a large front room with bay window, hall, kitchenette and bath; piano, tel. and elevator; no children. Tel. Tremont 888.

TO SUBLET
GAINSBORO ST. for 3 or 4 months, upper (fourth) suite of 6 rooms and bath, simply furnished; all conveniences; fine airy location, near Fenway; references required. Address Y 25, Monitor office.

RENTAL CO.—101 MASSACHUSETTS ST., near Harvard College and new subway. First-class apartments. Apply to janitor or tel. Cambridge 2340 or 1516-1.

FURNISHED 5-room apartment, corner house, near Harvard College; moderate rental June 15 to Sept. 15. 1 Arnold Circle, suite 3, Cambridge.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE—Cyprian Pl. Pleasant rooms with board; steam heat; 5 minutes from steam and electric. Tel. 1199-M.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

FRESHLY decorated rooms; good location and transportation; use of bathroom, piano, private; adult family; references. Phone Aldine 1536.

FOR RENT—Light, pleasant room, modern; south side, 1 c. t. car; moderate rent. If desired, lady employed preferred. Address 1-3, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

FOR RENT—Large rms., overlooking lake; with or without board; good transportation. MRS. BRADLEY, 3702 Lake Ave., Chicago.

A PLEASANT well furnished room, modern; strictly private; good transportation; breakfast if desired. Tel. Drexel 3922.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Pleasant room; young lady employed; one who would appreciate good home; board optional. H. L. 4055 W. Harrison St. Phone Kedzie 4791.

FURNISHED APARTMENT—CHICAGO
FOR RENT—From June 15 or July 1 to Sept. 15, 5 rooms, alcove; private back porch; piano; electric lights; nicely furnished; all light rooms; good transportation; south side; references exchanged. J-3, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

FOR RENT—Furnished 9-room apartment, all outside rooms, 4 exposures, near 96th st. subway; June 1st. THAYER, 243 W. 99th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BUSINESS WOMAN will share small, attractive, cool apartment with another woman. Write MISS LOCKE, 130 W. 104th st.

OFFICES—NEW YORK

WANTED to sublet, part of practitioner's office. Apply 821 Marlborough Bldg., Broadway and 54th st., New York city.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jaques
Established 1893
Tel. 420 B. B. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON.

WANTED

WANTED
A complete file of The Christian Science Monitor since it started Nov. 25, 1908, an edition for an historical society. Address CIRCULATION DEPT., The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass.

CLOTHING

WILL PAY MORE than any other dealer for gentlemen's cast-off clothing and personal property. Send postal or tel. Cambridge 302 and will call. MAX KEEZER, 3 Bow St., Cambridge.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE & POPE CO.
2 Sudbury Street : : Boston

SCREENS for Windows AND DOORS

NOTICES
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed bids for building Section A of the Dorchester Tunnel, bid section is in Winter street and is about 500 feet long, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. at Thursday, May 25, 1912. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Beacon street, eighth

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

SITUATIONS WANTED

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and office assistant (22), long, residence Boston; \$3.10. Mention No. 6335. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ATTENDANT-Capable woman desires position as attendant; best of references furnished. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 19 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2964-W.

ATTENDANT-Capable, reliable American, with highest references, wishes position, or as assistant housekeeper or waitress. Companion. MISS E. H. HAYES, 21 Wellington st., Worcester, Mass.

ATTENDANT-HOUSEKEEPER wishes private position with elderly person. MISS E. L. CHASE, 307 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, long experience, wishes position; will go anywhere; small salary. JAMES J. HENRY'S DIRECTORY, 1800 Dorchester av., Boston. Tel. Milton 963-R.

ATTENDANT-Lady of refinement desires position in doctor's or other professional office, or as cashier in drug store or restaurant. S. H. WEST, 71 New-hall st., Malden, Mass.

ATTENDANTS, housekeepers-Protestant young women with experience and good references (Canadian) preferred. MISS K. E. HARVARD, 80 E. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Cambridge 200.

ATTENDANT-Neat capable girl or woman who would appreciate good home (two in family) rather than high wages. Apply in person to T. H. HAYES, 21 Bellevue av., Cambridge, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER (18), single, residence Roxbury; \$10. Mention No. 7204. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER who understands stenography wants position; willing to start for low salary if opportunity for advancement. Address: MISS SHURLEFF, 26 Vine st., Roxbury, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk and cashier (36), residence city, 49 more or less. No. 7205. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, or general office clerk, capable to assist cashier, desires change of position; best of references. Address: MISS SHURLEFF, 26 Vine st., Roxbury, Mass.

CAMP COSELOE, young high school girl with references, wishes position as companion or governess. For particulars address RUTH JAMES, 10 Osborne road, Brookline, Mass. Tel. 663-2.

CAPABLE WOMAN (dressmaker) would take summer position as chambermaid or upper servant in home; no objection to travel; will interview at any time; references. MISS C. F. HALL, Hotel Bellevue Annex, 148 Broadway, Boston.

CASHIER AND CLERK (26), single, residence Medford; \$10. Mention No. 7216. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAMBERMAID desires position immediately. Can furnish references. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, 19 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAMBERMAID wishes position in hotel or house; no objection to travel. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAMBERMAID for hotel at seashore or mountains by young lady with good references. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, 19 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.

CLEANER-Colored woman wants employment in home; no objection to travel. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

CLERK, mother's helper or companion (45), single, residence Dorchester; fair salary. Mention No. 7217. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

COMPANION-Position wanted by a young lady of refinement, who can do light household duties for pleasant home; small compensation; Cambridge preferred. Address by letter only. MISS A. GALE, 25 Magazine st., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPANION-Would like position as companion and tutor; no objection to travel. Address: MISS L. J. FISKE, 11 Mechanic st., Beverly, Mass.

COMPANION or tutor-Wellesley College girl desires position for summer; can tutor in French and Latin; best of references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

COMPOSITOR, thoroughly experienced on book and newspaper work, also some experience as proofreader, wishes position; references given. MISS H. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

CONTRACT SOLOIST-Endorsed by well-known Boston pianists; wishes position as soloist in vicinity of Boston. MISS CLARA E. PERRY, 12 John st., Attleboro, Mass.

COOK AND KITCHEN MAID (Swedish), together or separate; both thoroughly competent; cook enters and excellent manager; best references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

COOK-Colored woman wants position to take care of children; no objection to travel. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

COOK AND SECOND MAID, thoroughly competent, willing to go any distance; references. MISS BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 23 Sawyer st., Boston.

COOK, colored, thoroughly competent, desires position in private family or to accommodate. MISS THOMAS AGENCY, 23 Sawyer st., Boston.

COOK, colored, desires position for the summer; will do pastry or all-round cook; can give first-class references. MISS THOMAS AGENCY, 23 Sawyer st., Boston.

COOK-Capable woman desires position to go away for the summer; small hotel or boarding house; no objection to travel. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

COOK-Young woman, experienced, desires position; first-class references; seashore or country. Apply to MISS MCKEY, 126 Massachusetts av., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL, capable, want situations at seashore or country; best references. Apply to MISS MCKEY, 126 Massachusetts av., Boston.

COOK, middle-aged Protestant woman, wants position in private family; no washing, country or seashore. MISS EMMA WILDE, 11 Acorn Hill, Cambridge, Mass.

DAYS WORK wanted by capable woman. BETTIE PARHAM, 726 1/2 Shawmut av., Roxbury, Mass.

DEMONSTRATOR wishes position after July 1; go anywhere; no canvassing. MISS HALL, 65 Eliot st., Cambridge, Mass.

DRESSMAKER wants employment; experienced cutter and finisher. Address: FRANK, 156 Worcester st., Boston.

FARM HELP-Man and wife for general farm work; no objection to travel; reliable, thoroughly understand farm requirements; \$25 and \$16 a month and board. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, 19 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or cooking wanted by capable girl; best of references furnished. MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL MAID of good American family, clean, neat, obliging, good cook and laundress, wants position with small family or objection to children; best of references. Refer to P. G. ACTON, 21 Myrtle av., Westport, Mass.

GENERAL MAID, 31, neat, willing, references. Call MISS BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 23 Sawyer st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Middle-aged woman would like position for summer; no experience; formerly general housework or chamber work. Clear furnished. MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GENERAL WORK-Reliable colored woman wants four days a week; no objection to travel. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK-Colored girl, wash, ironing, cleaning, or will take laundry work home; please notify by letter. MISS LOTTIE DUNCAN, 124 Hastings st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK-Colored girl wishes employment by the day; washing and ironing. MISS LAURA BERRY, 51 Hanover st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Colored woman wishes employment by the day; housekeeping, washing and ironing; or will take laundry home. MARY T. BROWN, 25 Hammond st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK-Position wanted by married woman, doing washing, ironing, cleaning, or will take laundry home. Address: MISS CATHERINE JOHNSTON, 111 Hastings st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted by young woman, 20, no experience; no objection to travel; references. LILLIAN GALLETT, 71 Winthrop st., Charlestown, Mass.

GOVERNESS-Young German lady, attending to children, references given; away for summer with nice family. MARGARET FENNIG, 44 Chambers st., Boston.

HEAD CLERK and assistant manager, bookkeeping, clerical, housekeeper and stenographer, in hotel for summer; first-class references. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, 19 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted as working or managing housekeeper in private family; no objection to travel; references. FRANCES M. CLARK, 109 Warren st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Experienced working housekeeper desires position in small family; no objection to travel. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Responsible woman wishes position; city or country. MISS H. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ASSISTANT-Position desired; no objection to travel; references. MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Capable American woman wishes position as housekeeper in private family; no objection to travel; references. MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Experienced Swedish woman wishes position in home; no objection to travel; references. MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

IRONERS-Experienced, best fancy ironers, will positions in laundry. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, 178 Northampton st., Boston.

LADY MAID-Young lady (Italian), maid or seamstress in refined American family; references exchanged. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, fancy ironer, capable girl, 20, single, residence Boston; \$10. Mention No. 7218. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, desires employment at home or out; will do general work by day or hour. SERENA FORD, 61 Kent st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home. MISS EMMA HUGHES, 51 Cambridge st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home; clothes called for and delivered. MISS LUCY JACKSON, 28 Mague st., Boston.

LAUNDRESSES, 2, public and private; best references. Call MISS BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 23 Sawyer st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants work at home or out by the day; will do cleaning. MISS THOMAS AGENCY, 23 Sawyer st., Boston.

LIGHT CHAMBER WORK wanted with plain sewing, or would take care of a child by day. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID-Good general housegirl (colored) wants place in small family; Winthrop preferred. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID (Protestant, capable, wishes situation in small family; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID-Colored girl wishes position to take care of children, or will assist in housework; no objection to travel. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID-Neat, reliable colored girl wishes general housework or cooking; home nights. MISS EMMA HUGHES, 51 Cambridge st., Boston.

MAID-Colored woman wants position; 3 days weekly; good laundress. MISS CALIE MARTIN, Northampton st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE (southern, colored) desire work together; good references. MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

MARRIED COUPLE (colored) want position in private family for summer; no objection to travel. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE and REPAIRMENT. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

MARRIED COUPLE (English, Protestant) want position in small family; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

NURSERYMAID-Capable girl desires position in private family; no objection to travel; references. MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS-Young woman, experienced, desires position; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

NURSERYMAID-Capable girl (Protestant) desires position; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

PARLOR OR CHAMBER WORK wanted by capable girl; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

PIANIST desires position with orchestra for the summer at seashore or mountain hotel; preferably in Maine, New Hampshire or Massachusetts. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS-Young colored woman wishes dressmaking in private family, or laundress; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced in cutting, fitting and plain sewing, desires employment in home; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

SECOND MAID-Young Irish girl would like position in small family; no experience; formerly general housework or chamber work. Clear furnished. MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced in cutting, fitting and plain sewing, desires employment in home; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SECOND WORK wanted by thoroughly reliable colored woman; no objection to travel. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER (33); will take substitute or half-day work; married; residence Boston; \$10. Mention No. 7219. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STUDENT wants position during July and August as mother's helper or governess; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

SUMMER HOTEL-Position desired by young woman, 20, no experience; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

TRIO (piano, violin and cello) desires position at hotel, mountains or seashore, for the summer; best references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

TYPIST, thoroughly experienced and rapid, desires position; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

WATERS-Experienced young woman, 20, single, residence Boston; \$10. Mention No. 7220. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

YOUNG WOMAN (American), refined, wishes position in home; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN (American), refined, wishes position in home; no objection to travel; references. Address: MISS J. L. REED, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.

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SUBLIME AND HUMOROUS ARE EACH TO BE ADMIRER

Common Man of Today,
However, Will Confess He
Loves Most the Genius Also
Fertile of Merriment

DRYDEN FELL SHORT

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

IN a note of Edmund Malone's to Dryden's "Defence of the Epilogue," he quotes Samuel Johnson, who said that Shakespeare no doubt could have made the part of Mercutio longer than he did, "though some of his sallies are perhaps out of the reach of Dryden; whose genius was not very fertile of merriment, nor ductile to humor, but acute, argumentative, comprehensive and sublime." The reader will observe that Johnson feels the possibility that some of Shakespeare's sallies were beyond Dryden and if he do so he will appreciate the fact that the present is an age in which Shakespeare's genius is more admired than it was even in Johnson's day and very much more than it was in Dryden's. Johnson says that "perhaps" some of Shakespeare's sallies were out of the reach of Dryden, whereas we doubt whether in this century there would be any "perhaps" at all.

We have heard many ways of describing a man that had not a sense of humor, but we have not heard anything to beat the state of Georgian description of such a man as possessing a genius "not very fertile of merriment." Dryden was voluminous as men could be in those days and when the mass of writing, consisting of prose essays, verse, plays and translations, to say nothing of his dreadful dedications is spoken of as "acute, argumentative, comprehensive and sublime," one feels involuntarily a slight uneasiness at the unrelieved extent of the sublimity. We grant that there must be geniuses without a sense of humor, just as there are gorgeous peacocks without sweet voices, but the peacock by a melodious note would add a charm, and a genius could lose nothing by a sense of humor. It encourages us common men that have not reached the cool, astral heights of acuteness, argumentativeness, comprehensiveness and sublimity. We feel complimented, we flush with pleasure that Shakespeare should joke with us; we too joke in our small way and can understand humor with the bravest when it is neither too acute nor too argumentative. Humor is the lingua franca of the world's speech. Sourness is never translated when it can be avoided, but humor needs little translation. The common man likes to laugh and we may be thankful that he does. Beside this fact, there is another very useful to remember, namely, that humor is a great solvent of pomposities; had there been Augurs with a sense of humor there had been fewer augurs and fewer solemn frauds, but the sense of humor was finally imperfectly developed in the Roman breast and auguries went out of fashion.

Men may admire genius or profess to do it, as much as ever they choose, but if every man gave his real opinion of two geniuses, of two men of great figure, of two great characters, he would love the more that one that had the comprehending smile of humor. We common men would never dictate to a genius, but we should have the right to our regrets and we should regret it when we saw a genius without a sense of humor. We admit that in saying what we have we may have left apparently a loophole open to the very unpleasant and fatuous lack of dignity that some confound with a sense of humor. We mean no such thing as this; that familiarity breeds contempt is a

saying with a double application. But the sense of humor is the faculty that understands, notes and compares and finds a common and good-humored tie among all of us. It makes a man say to another, "Brother, turn your toes out, adjust your toga and your beautiful full-bottomed wig, be Alexandrine and statuesque; we will be so with you, even together. But we know your wife blew you up before breakfast for forgetting to order the steak; our wives blew us up too for like miserable nothing, and when we came into the forum we turned our toes out as you yours, we puffed, we blew, we too were perfectly serious, far from the eye of affection. Come, brother, you know it's so." If the brother have the brains of a katydid he is a sworn humorist from that moment and the friend of all mankind. Suppose, on the other hand that the brother had been approached in an acute, argumentative, comprehensive and sublime mood, would he have softened and dimpled "neath Sol's glorious ray"? We fear that such a method would have established no confraternity but rather have produced a situation "not very fertile of merriment, nor ductile to humor." Had we been acute with him, we might have done well enough, but when we got to the argumentative part, to say nothing of the comprehensive and the sublime, we fear that no alliance would have been made. The superiority of the humorous method is obvious. When the brother was shown that there were other brothers who forgot the steak and were domestically blown up for it, that they felt their importance as unsmilingly as he, then would the kind, sweet smile of pity have draped his face, for he would have seen that it was not so bad to be laughed at in company and would have been delighted with himself for the allowance. So very much depends on who turns on the tap of magnanimity. He sees that this reference to the little domestic breeze was made in sympathy, not reprehension, and finds that there are more blown-up men in the world than he thought. From this to the admission that perhaps he did turn out

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD
The Wakefield selectmen will issue these building permits today: Harris M. Dolbear for brick building 57 by 58 feet, corner Albion and Foster streets, for the Wakefield Daily Item plant; Thomas E. Dwyer, for wood and cement building, 50 by 50 feet, as addition to Lead Lined Iron Pipe Company plant; Frank A. Allen, for a \$2000 house dwelling at 659 Main street; Walter H. Hawkes, for \$1500 house on Calappa street; E. F. Fitzpatrick, \$2000 house on Park street; John Tredinnick, \$2500 dwelling at 8 Bryant street; William W. Hart, for two-family house at 29 Pearl street, costing \$3500, and to Harold C. Ormsby for a \$4000 house on Euclid avenue.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
These committees have been appointed by the Locke School Association: Program, Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin, chairman; P. M. Burroughs and W. C. Drouet; membership, the Rev. Leonard Oeschli, chairman; Miss M. A. Bacon, A. S. Jardine, Mrs. Walter Vaughn, Mrs. R. H. Meikle, Mrs. C. W. Coolidge and Mrs. James Dow; hospitality, Mrs. William H. McLellan, chairman; Miss M. E. Randall, Mrs. F. C. Mitchell, Mrs. A. W. Freeman, Mrs. E. L. Downing, Miss F. J. Harling and Mrs. F. P. Doane.

his toes a trifle broadly and did wear his toga rather stately, is an easy step. He is secretly pleased to find that there are others whose harmless vanity preens itself best at some little distance from the eye of affection. He smiles indulgently (at somebody else), then sheepishly at himself, then he essays a laugh and from that becomes the sensible creature that he really is and bellows merrily to think that there are more spring lambs than those that bower themselves in fragrant mint. Which is a pleasant and delectable consummation and right worthy the attention.

LEXINGTON
Lexington officials have notified bankers that the town is ready to receive bids for the loan of \$27,000 on town bonds, to meet the expense of a new standpipe in East Lexington and the laying out of new water mains.

These are the new officers of the Lexington chapter, D. A. R.: Regent, Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby; vice-regent, Mrs. Borden Hall; secretary, Miss Sarah Eddy Holmes; treasurer, Miss Susan Wood Muzzey; registrar, Mrs. Irving Locke; historian, Mrs. G. Ernest Griffing; directors, Mrs. William Blake, Mrs. Ralph E. Lane and Mrs. Miriam F. Bagley.

REVERE
Mrs. Helene L. Sweney has completed arrangements for a children's ball and May festival in the town hall Wednesday evening. Eva Gordon will be the queen of May and Elizabeth Newton will be the soloist in the fairy dance and will enter the hall in a floral ball drawn by two white rabbits. Frances Martin will give a butterfly dance, as assisted by a chorus.

Under the auspices of the Priscilla Social Circle a musical will be given in the vestry of Trinity Congregational church, Thursday evening. Miss Catherine Kingsley and Miss Marion E. Brennan are in charge.

ARLINGTON
At a meeting of the selectmen this evening, members of the Arlington Business Men's Association will discuss the question of the laying of a street railway turnout at the head of Water street on Massachusetts avenue, by the Boston Elevated.

NEEDHAM
The selectmen have received 15 applications for superintendent of streets. They expect to announce the appointee this week.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

SLENDER EQUIPMENT
Gaso—I notice that you have no tool chest on your car and that you do not carry any repair kit. What do you do in case of trouble?
Miss Speeder—Why I have hairpins.—*Courier-Journal.*

INTO HOUSE, SHE MEANT
Mrs. Jenkins—Mrs. Smith, we shall be neighbors now. I have bought a house next to you, with water frontage.
Mrs. Smith—So glad! I hope you will drop in some time.—*Everybody's Magazine.*

FULL OF VARIETY
"How do you like my poem on spring?"
"It is like spring itself."
"How is that?"
"Very fine—in spots."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

MALDEN
Mayor George L. Farrell and General Hancock, president of the Boston Elevated railway, were in conference with the street and water commission of Malden today relative to the kind of paving to be used in Pleasant street where the city is widening the street and the Elevated is relaying its tracks.

EAST BRIDGEWATER
A debate has been arranged between the members of the East Bridgewater and Hanson granges.
Another town meeting may be called to act on the high school lot. The town has selected a site four times and three times has rescinded its vote.

WEST BRIDGEWATER
Nuckasset Canoe Club has made many improvements to its clubhouse and it will be opened for the season on Memorial day.

INGENIOUS YOUTH
"Is your chauffeur an expert?"
"Yes, indeed," replied Mr. Chuggins. "He can explain in a most interesting way exactly why the car isn't running most of the time."—*Washington Star.*

WHERE ATTENTION CENTERS
"The advertising man has his troubles these days."
"As to how?"
"Everybody wants space next to pure baseball matter."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

PLANNING A HOME
"I want you to build me a fashionable home."
"Have you any special ideas as to the style of house you want?" asked the architect.
"Not exactly. I want one of those modern places. You know the kind I mean—one with a living room too big to keep warm and a kitchen too small to cook in."—*Detroit Free Press.*

HIS VALUATION
"What sort of a baseball pitcher is he?"
"Great when he wins a game; punk when he loses one."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A FREE SPENDER
"He doesn't seem to care what he does with his money."
"That so? What's he doing with it now?"
"Just because it turned cold he ordered another ton of coal."—*Detroit Free Press.*

HIGH COST OF LIVING
"Have you made up your mind what party you will support in the coming election?"
"Not yet," replied Grafton Grabb. "The first question is which party, if successful, is most likely to support myself and family."—*Washington Star.*

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WINDOW SHADES—L. T. Allen (successor to E. L. and E. S. Rollins). Custom Window Shades, 23 Bromfield St., Boston.

Malden, Mass.

COAL, COKE AND WOOD

J. H. ROBINSON COMPANY, 143 Eastern Av., Malden, Mass. Tel. 91 Malden. Deliveries in Malden, Medford, Everett and Melrose. W. A. TUCKER, Mgr.

FURNITURE

COME TO MALDEN for Furniture values. Always 25% lower than city prices. Reason for this: Lower rentals, light, storage, etc. Very latest designs, best makes. CLIFFORD & BLACK

GENERAL DRY GOODS

WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple

Concord, Mass.

GIFT SHOPS

STATIONERY, TAGS, Historical China. Sporting Goods, Souvenirs, Cards and Pen-nants. Auto supplies. JOHN M. KEYES

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY

JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO., Diamonds direct from the cutters, 435-437 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILLINERY

MISS KELLY, Exclusive Millinery Designer, 2118 Jenkins Arcade Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALL PAPERS

SAMUEL RITCHIE DECORATING CO., Draperies, Painting and Freezing, 120 5th Ave., Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Los Angeles, Cal.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

BOOK AND ART SHOP. Quarterly "Lovers, Lesson Markers, Cards, Mottoes, Etc." 320 H. W. Holliman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

SHIPPING NEWS

DEMOCRAT CHIEFS' WIVES PAY HONOR TO DOLLY MADISON

Conveyed by steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.	Supple. Mail closes
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This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.	Laconia, for Boston.....	June 11
	Dominion, for Philadelphia.....	June 12
	Adriatic, for New York.....	June 13

Transatlantic Sailings

Canada, for Liverpool.....	June 29	Berlin, for New York.....	June 22
Corinthian, for London.....	June 30	Knox, for New York.....	June 29
		George Washington, for New York.....	June 29
WESTBOUND		Sailings from Havre	
Sailings from Liverpool		La Providence, for New York.....	May 25
Arabic, for Boston.....	May 21	Niagara, for New York.....	June 1
Argosy, for New York.....	May 21	St. Charles, for New York.....	June 2
Southark, for Philadelphia.....	May 22	La Lorraine, for New York.....	June 5
John Champlain, for Montreal.....	May 22	France, for New York.....	June 8
Salmon, for New York.....	May 23	St. Charles, for New York.....	June 8
Campania, for New York.....	May 25	La Providence, for New York.....	June 8
Elegantie, for Montreal.....	May 25	Rechembeau, for New York.....	June 15
Belgaria, for New York.....	May 28	La Lorraine, for New York.....	June 22
Merion, for Philadelphia.....	May 30	Procellant, for New York.....	June 18
Adric, for New York.....	May 31	Chicago, for New York.....	June 20
Compendium, for Quebec.....	June 1	France, for New York.....	June 29
Mauretania, for New York.....	June 1	Sailings from Antwerp	
Mauretania, for New York.....	June 1	Vaderland, for New York.....	May 23
Mauretania, for Montreal.....	June 1	Finland, for New York.....	May 29
Mauretania, for New York.....	June 1	Marquette, for Boston.....	May 30
Mauretania, for New York.....	June 4	Lapland, for New York.....	June 1
Celtic, for New York.....	June 4	Procellant, for New York.....	June 1
Mauretania, for New York.....	June 4	Menominee, for Boston.....	June 13
Winifredian, for Boston.....	June 6	Zeeland, for New York.....	June 13
Laurentic, for Montreal.....	June 8	Mauretania, for New York.....	June 15

Sailings from San Francisco 500 feet above the water, off Bailey's
Shalinyo Maru, for Hongkong.... May 18 hill,

Beach, Mass.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

HARD COAL ROADS ATTRACTING SOME MARKET ATTENTION

LONDON CHECKERED

90L — Spot cotton fair de-
 easier. Middlings 6s. 40d.,
 Sales estimated 8000 bales,
 000, including 11,000 Ameri-
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 previous close: May-June
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 v., January-February 6.12.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
 rises..... 4:18 High water,
 sets..... 7:03 1:26 a.m., 1:58 p.m.
 length of day..14:45

NEW INCORP
TRENTON—Great N
Supply Company, with
stock of \$2,000,000

SWIFT LISTED IN AMSTERDAM — The Bankverein has

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and Boston

Oats.—The market was heavily with general snowing to the very fair conditions. The reports a high condition and a abandoned wheat land in

THE SUGAR MARKET
NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets firmer. May up $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 12s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d., June up $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 13s. $\frac{2}{4}$. August up $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 12s.

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY IS DOING PROSPEROUS BUSINESS

Report for Last Fiscal Year Shows Larger Number of Machines in Use—President Says Government Suits Are Only Obstacle to Trade

Business of the United Shoe Machinery Company was largely increased during the year ended March 31 last, according to the annual statement just issued by President Sidney W. Winslow.

The total assets of the corporation are more than \$48,000,000, with a capital stock of about \$38,000,000. The company paid in dividends during the fiscal year just ended \$2,858,864.5. It has 7538 stockholders.

The corporation now has on lease in the United States 97,031 machines and has 4200 employees in its factory at Beverly. Mr. Winslow states that only pending government suits and threatened restrictive legislation prevent the company from employing at least 1000 more men.

The financial statement of the United Shoe Machinery Company, the holding company, as of date March 1, 1912, compares as follows:

ASSETS		1912	1911
Cash and receiv.	\$1,323,688	\$1,374,977	
Stock in other cos.	47,208,457	44,027,452	
Total	\$48,532,086	\$45,402,430	
LIABILITIES		1912	1911
Common stock	28,500,433	28,500,433	
Preferred stock	9,543,200	9,543,200	
Reserves	1,500,000	1,500,000	
Surplus	8,887,452	5,787,395	
Total	\$48,532,086	\$45,402,430	
SURPLUS ACCOUNT		1912	1911
Previous balance	5,787,395	6,124,734	
Earn. and inc. value	5,958,720	5,780,106	
Stock other cos.	—	—	
Total	\$11,746,115	\$11,904,840	
Dividends	2,858,864	6,117,204	
Balance, March 1	\$8,887,452	\$5,787,395	

The balance sheet of operating company follows:

ASSETS		1912	1911
Real estate	\$2,295,254	\$2,025,184	
Machinery	2,104,284	2,092,417	
Stock in proc.	7,137,023	6,985,296	
Cash & debts rec.	9,148,176	7,581,252	
Patent rights	400,000	400,000	
Leased ma. and sec.	24,266,281	23,228,714	
Other cos.	6,739	5,133	
Miscellaneous	—	—	
Total	\$45,417,925	\$42,258,020	

Capital stock, \$38,000,000; surplus, \$2,858,864.5. The balance sheet of the operating company follows: The business of the company has shown an increase over the business of former years. The number of machines on lease in the United States on March 1, 1912, was 97,031, an increase for the year of 7.5-10 per cent over last year. A greater number of machines was turned out at the factory in Beverly than at any other period of equal length in the company's history. There are 4200 employees at the factory, which still leads the state of Massachusetts in average wages paid; the average weekly wage \$817. Were it not for the pending government suits, and threatened restrictive legislation by Congress, at least 1000 more people would be employed at the present time.

The department of justice a short time before the last annual meeting, began the investigation of the organization of the company, its subsequent acquisition of properties, its contracts with shoe manufacturers and its affairs generally. This investigation was continued until the latter part of July of that year. During its progress while your officers were furnishing all books, paper and information asked for, and were endeavoring to make clear to the agents of the department the special methods of the company in installing and caring for its machines, as well as the reasonableness of the contracts or leases for the use of the same deemed necessary to secure the regularity and continuity for their operation, not only for the protection of the company but also for the benefit of the shoe manufacturer, the agent of the department in charge of the investigation, before he had written his report, left for Washington. A grand jury was summoned before he arrived in Washington, and later, in September, two indictments, numbered 113 and 114, were reported against members of your executive committee for alleged violations of the Sherman act.

On demurrer, one count in indictment No. 114, which did not expressly allege that the business of the company was based on patents, was held valid until it should appear otherwise on trial. The other counts in both indictments were quashed by Judge Putnam in the district court. The government has taken a writ of error to the supreme court in respect to certain of the quashed counts, and Judge Putnam has recently denied a motion of the defendants for a speedy trial on indictment No. 114. The government in December of last year filed its petition in equity against the company, the corporation, the directors of both, and others, praying that they be adjudged to have violated the Sherman act and for relief. Nine of the corporations made parties thereto, demurred on the ground that they had no interest in the matters complained of and the petition was dismissed as against them, on motion of the government.

It is expected that the petition in equity will be diligently prosecuted, as proposed by Judge Putnam, in order that the practical application of the statute to the special methods of the

company may be thoroughly exploited and determined by the courts, and that in the meantime the criminal proceedings will be held in abeyance.

Both in the organization of the company and in the conduct of its business the directors have acted on the advice of eminent counsel and have at all times conformed to the law as interpreted by them. Thus far the decisions of the highest courts in respect to the Sherman act have justified the opinions of counsel and the acts of the company.

Judge Putnam, after having examined all the cases in which the Sherman act has been construed by the supreme court, said:

"It seems to be impossible to deny that the combination of various elements of machinery, all relating to the same art and the same school of manufactures, for the purpose of constructing economically and systematically, and of furnishing any customer the whole or any part of an entire system, is in strict and normal compliance with modern trade practice."

One consequence of the bringing of the government suits has been a modification of the terms on which shoe manufacturers can obtain certain machines in the general department of the company. Hitherto the manufacturer has had the option of either buying these machines outright or taking them on lease at a nominal rental on condition that they be used only in connection with certain other of the company's machines. The optional lease was of distinct advantage to shoe manufacturers, especially to manufacturers of limited means who were thus enabled to enjoy the use of these machines and the service furnished in connection therewith without the investment of a large amount of capital in their purchase.

The legality of the lease having been questioned, the company in December, 1911, discontinued the optional terms under which manufacturers were enabled to lease the machines and now offers them only on outright sale, as it cannot afford to lease to its customers machines from the use of which it receives no direct pecuniary return unless it can contract with its customers that these machines be used in connection with certain other machines from which it derives its revenue. As a result, manufacturers with limited resources have found themselves badly handicapped through lack of the capital needed to buy machines essential to the increase of their business, and many who had already taken the preliminary steps to begin the business of shoe manufacturing have abandoned their purpose on account of the amount of capital which they would be compelled to invest in machinery. Others have continued the use of their old machines rather than make the investment required for the purchase of new and improved machines.

The permanent discontinuance of the leasing of machines to be used in series, which the government seeks to bring about, must seriously retard the development of the business of all small shoe manufacturers, and prevent the establishment of new factories. This radical change in the trade is desired by the group of shoe manufacturers who have instigated the government suits and are promoting restrictive legislation in order that they may benefit through driving many small manufacturers out of business and preventing the establishment of new factories. In the event of their success in thus concentrating the shoe manufacturing business in their own hands the burden will necessarily fall upon the small manufacturer and the public.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is finding only a routine consuming outlet, with the demand chiefly for jobbing parcels, and prices continue to reflect the fluctuation in the Savannah market. The ruling spot quotation on Saturday was 51c ex-yard.

Rosin—Trading is light and unimportant, and the market retains a quiet appearance, without noteworthy change in values. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common, \$6.50, Gen. Sam E. \$6.60, graded B \$6.75, D \$7, E \$7.20, F \$7.50, G \$7.55, H \$7.60, I \$7.65, K \$7.65, M \$7.80, N \$7.85, WG \$7.90, WW \$7.95.

Tar and Pitch—Business continues chiefly in small jobbing parcels, with quotations unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for tar, and \$4 to \$4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine Saturday firm at 47 and 47½; sales, 260; receipts, 921; exports, 225; stocks, 24,513; rosins firm; sales, 2220; receipts, 2550; exports, 470; stock, 57,846. Prices—WW, \$7.45; WG, \$7.27½; G, \$7.25; M, \$7.25; K, \$7.20; I, \$7.20; F, \$7.20; H, \$7.20; E, \$6.80; D, \$6.55; B, \$6.05 to \$6.35.

LONDON—Turpentine firm at 36s; rosin American standard quiet at 19s. 6d.; rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirit is easier at 35s. 9d.; common, firm at 16s. 1½d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady, good, easy, \$5.90. Spirits machine steady at 45½c. Turpentine firm at \$1.90; hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY

The report of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for the fiscal year ended March 31 last has been issued. The income account compares with the previous year as follows:

	1912	1911
Gross earnings	\$34,196,446	\$33,922,860
Cost of sales	30,604,850	29,555,089
Net mfg. profits	\$3,591,596	\$2,017,149
Other income	1,169,442	555,089
Total income	\$4,761,038	\$2,572,238
Inventory adjust. dr.	708,017	51,313
Balance	\$4,053,021	\$2,520,925
Charges	1,359,128	1,341,341
Balance for divs	\$2,693,893	\$2,179,584
Preferred dividends	279,000	\$349,880
Balance	\$2,414,893	\$1,829,704
Common dividends	352,118	352,118
Surplus	\$2,062,775	\$1,477,586
Previous surplus	5,064,225	295,277
Total surplus	\$7,127,000	\$2,439,244
Adjustments, cr.	126,628	553,680
Total surplus	\$7,253,628	\$2,992,924
Investment depn.	1,050,285	2,540,843
Misc. dedns.	203,671	\$841,343
Total dedns.	\$1,253,956	\$3,382,186
P. & L. surplus	\$6,049,672	\$854,738

The foregoing surplus available for the common stock is equal to 5.89 per cent on the \$36,700,000 outstanding as compared with 11.31 per cent earned on \$36,094,587 assenting stock outstanding in the previous year and 7.38 per cent earned on \$36,720,487 assenting stock outstanding in the 1910 fiscal year.

Chairman of the board, Guy E. Tripp, says: The decrease in earnings is due partly to an actual reduction of output, but to a greater extent to the lower prices obtained.

In the report for the year ended March 31, 1911, reference was made to a suit filed by the United States against your company and others, with respect to the incandescent lamp business. This suit was terminated during the past year by the entry of a decree, which, as predicted, does not seriously affect the conduct of your lamp business.

Depreciations of investments were written off as follows: Stock, Westinghouse Electric Company, Ltd., \$250,000; debentures, Societe Electrique, Westinghouse de Russie, \$243,243; bonds, Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company, \$557,042.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., has inspected the Alton as expert for bondholders and financiers planning investment in new issue.

Equipment contracts placed by railroads last week will make draft upon steel mills for 150,000 tons additional of finished products and contracts are still pending for cars, locomotives, rails and bridges which will call for about 700,000 tons additional.

Silver is selling at highest price in five years, the advance being due to expected purchases by India of large quantities of bullion and prospective coinage of silver by China. India has not purchased any silver for about seven years, the last purchase being 45,000,000 ounces.

Since Jan. 1 orders for 110 steamships of various classes have been placed with American shipyards which are busiest in 12 years. All new orders except one are for coastwise trade. Latest returns give Great Britain merchant marine of 11,541,000 tons, while United States is second with 6,158,000 and Germany third with about 4,450,000.

BUSINESS GAINS IN THE WEST

NEW YORK—March movement of merchandise from New York territory consigned to points in the West beyond frontier terminals gained 31,243 tons over 1910 and 8660 over 1909.

This is the heaviest March movement on record and reflects a continuation of heavy demand for merchandise stocks from western retailers and jobbers. It confirms opinions of those who have investigated conditions that business in the West is improving and that farmers and merchants generally are more cheerful. Hence the stocking up for expected heavy spring business.

The March gain is the more pronounced when it is recalled that January's movement increased 15,686 tons or 12.4 per cent and February's 38,240 tons or 28.2 per cent. The first quarter's business exceeded the initial quarter of any previous year.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance
Consols money	77½
do account	77½
Anacanda	42½
Atchafon	106½
Southam	25½
St. Paul	106
Erle	30½
do 1st pf	24½
Illinois Central	123½
Louisville & Nashville	169½
Southern Pacific	119½
Pennsylvania	123½
Reading	170½
Southern Railway	111½
Union Pacific	171½
United States Steel	70½
do pf	111½

*Decline.

COPPER 16½ CENTS

BOSTON—Electrolytic copper sold Saturday at 16½ cents for European delivery. Seventeen-cent copper this week is predicted.

BIG SHRINKAGE OF CORPORATE INCOME IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—Corporate earnings in the United States decreased \$115,500,000 during 1911. That figure represents the comparative loss in net earnings as reported to Royal S. Cabell, commissioner of internal revenue, for making assessment under the corporation excise tax law.

In a statement Mr. Cabell says the returns indicate poorer business conditions last year than in 1910, particularly in the iron, steel and certain manufacturing industries.

The gross receipts of corporations did not suffer as great a ratio of decrease as the net. The returns indicate, the commissioner points out, that this was because labor and supply men shared more largely in the receipts of the various companies in 1911 than in 1910.

This was particularly so in the case of railroads, he says, which seem generally to have paid increased amounts for labor "without a corresponding increase in income being indicated, in many cases an actual decrease in income being shown."

The 1 per cent assessment on the 1911 net earnings of corporations will turn into the federal treasury about \$28,278,000, most of which will be paid in June, against \$29,432,000 last year, a decrease of \$1,154,000.

The amount probably will be augmented somewhat before the close of the fiscal year, Mr. Cabell says, bringing the decrease below \$1,000,000. Considering business conditions in 1911, he adds, this may be considered fairly satisfactory.

While there was a big loss in the aggregate net earnings there was an increase of 17,600 in the number of corporations. The number in 1911 was 287,802, as compared with 270,202 in 1910. Of the total number which filed returns, only 20 per cent were found liable to tax.

Mr. Cabell draws his conclusions regarding the showing by the corporations in the Pittsburgh district. The net corporate earnings in that section decreased \$47,591,000.

The manufacturing conditions were reflected in the returns from Connecticut and Massachusetts. In the former state the net proceeds decreased \$6,109,000 and the latter \$11,332,000.

The assessments for Hawaii, the commissioner remarks, indicate an extremely prosperous condition on the islands, the net earnings of the corporations increasing \$4,274,000.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 20)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Augusta, Ga.—Mr. Haggie; Brew. Baltimore, Md.—Mr. McLaughlin; Brew. Boston, Mass.—Mr. Gillman; Brew. Buffalo, N. Y.—B. F. Davis; Brew. Cienfuegos, Cuba—G. Viozco; U. S. Cincinnati—Joseph Glushko; U. S. Marx Shoe & Mer. Co.; Essex. Cincinnati—Mr. Hadjio; Brew. Cincinnati—Mr. Burnett; Brew. Grand Rapids, Mich.—Mr. Schwartz; Brew. Hamilton, Can.—Mr. Cooper; Brew. Louisville, Ky.—Mr. Siersdorfer; Brew. Montgomery, Ala.—Frank Allen of The Fair; Brew. Nashville, Tenn.—Mr. Smith; Brew. Newark, N. J.—Mr. Shook; Brew. New York—Bernard Cohen; U. S. New York—G. Sanderson of O'Neil-Adams Co.; Brew. New York—L. Golden; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mr. Huston; Brew. Reading, Pa.—C. W. Davis; Brew. Richmond, Va.—Edwin Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker. Tacoma, Wash.—F. B. Fisher; U. S. Terre Haute, Ind.—Mr. Zenor; Brew.

Liverpool, Eng.—Mr. Davison of J. C. Gale & Co.; 27 South St. Milwaukee—Frank H. Fiedler of Milwaukee Country Co. Northampton, Eng.—R. Kenderline; U. S.

BOSTON & MAINE NOTE PURCHASE

NEW YORK—J. P. Morgan & Co. have purchased \$12,000,000 Boston & Maine Railroad Company for one-year 4 per cent notes. The notes are dated June 10, 1912.

The proceeds of \$5,000,000 of the present issue will be applied toward the retirement of \$5,000,000 5 per cent notes coming due June 15, while the balance, \$7,000,000, will be applied toward reimbursing the New Haven for improvements and betterments to the property of the Boston & Maine.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$19,701,334	\$18,156,163
Balance	1,142,816	977,557

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$60,847.

ERIE CONTRACTS

NEW YORK—Contracts let by Erie totaling \$10,800,000 include rails, grading work, ties, bridge material and masonry, tie plates, block signals and water towers. About 500,000 ties have been ordered for delivery, at rate of 100,000 per month, and orders have been placed for 31,500 tons of 90-pound steel rails on which delivery is not yet specified.

CHEERFUL FEELING STILL PREVAILING AMONG FINANCIERS

Notwithstanding Political Uncertainties Sentiment Optimistic—Transactions in Bond Market

MONEY RATES EASY

NEW YORK—A spirit of optimism continues to prevail on the part of the majority of persons in the financial district, suppressed and temporarily by the uncertainties of and exaggerated importance attached to current political vagaries. The underlying favorable influences are chiefly the ease in money, more encouraging ideas regarding the crop situation, reflected about the middle of last week in sharp declines in the cereals markets, and the continued improving tendencies in the iron and steel, copper and other trades.

Prominent bankers believe that there will shortly be disclosed important technical considerations which will favorably influence investment conditions. The actual details are withheld momentarily. Abroad, the Bank of England is in an exceptionally strong position indicated by its statement on last Thursday, and it is reported that while discrimination is being exercised against securities that may be offered of properties which fail to disclose intrinsic merit as to earning power, there is an eager inquiry and abundant available capital for new loans that are reasonably assured.

In Berlin a conservative spirit is being manifested, which is the direct consequence of recent speculative tendencies, which have caused some strain in the German money markets. A reduction in the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany is, accordingly, not now so confidently expected and the situation described may influence conservatism on the part of the Bank of France managers, for strategic reasons. Outside of Wall street the general sentiment appears to be that the political uncertainties alone stand in the way of a revival of prosperity throughout the country, based upon the strong international position of the United States in the money markets and the indications of an abundant yield of the crops, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. It is reported by experienced observers in the West that the improving crop position is causing a decidedly more cheerful sentiment in the great grain-producing sections regarding the business situation and prospects.

The impending issue of New York state bonds, following so closely the large New York city issue, and the prospect of a heavy international offering of railroad securities, are temporarily checking extensive new operations in the bond market. Forecasts of the "probable" outcome of the forthcoming sale of \$25,950,000 New York state 4 per cent bonds is that the securities will be disposed of at a price something below the recent figures at which the bonds are quoted on the curb. The recent market for New York state bonds and for equipment trust certificates has been quiet. A local bond expert has figured out that of a total of over 300 different bond issues quoted on the New York stock exchange, one quarter closed at the beginning of the week at the lowest prices of the year and over one third were within about ½ per cent of the lowest, on the average.

The bond list contains a great number of issues, reasonably safe, which yield from 5 to 6½ per cent, while six months' money may be abundantly secured at 3½ per cent. One reason for the current low prices for bonds listed on the New York stock exchange has been the distraction of the powerful and effective bull manipulation in the stock market which forced share prices up so largely this year in the face of a great number of unfavorable conditions, and without any solid basis of outside public interest. The premium on New York exchange at Chicago has declined to a point which would appear to indicate that the interior will shortly reflect increasing business demands for funds, although no material increase in rates is looked for until the autumn.

Firm features on the New York stock exchange bond market records have included American Agricultural & Chemical 5s, Illinois Central refunding 4s, Atchafon general 4s, Atlantic Coast Line 4s, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s, Texas Company convertible 6s, Union Pacific convertible 4s, United States Steel sinking fund 5s, Wabash first 5s, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul convertible 4½s when issued; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific refunding 4s; New York, Westchester & Boston 4½s; Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal first 4s, Reading general 4s and others. There was shading from the best prices in Oregon Short Line first 6s, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph 5s, Albany & Susquehanna 3½s, Interborough Metropolitan 4½s, Southern Pacific convertible 4s, Union Pacific first 4s, Wabash refunding 4s, Western Union 5s, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul debenture 4s of 1934; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s and others.

On the curb, New York state new 4s were dealt in moderately at a slight recession under 101, reflecting the recent low bids for the New York City 4½s. Chicago Elevated 5s developed

CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters have been issued to the following business corporations:

Ernest K. Porter, Inc., Peabody, \$1000; Edith R. Porter, Ernest J. Porter, Charles J. Powell.

Marginal Stores, Inc., Boston, warehouse, \$50,000; Harris Y. Richmond, Mary L. Hayes.

Charles J. Roche & Co., Inc., Cambridge, real estate, \$5000; Charles J. Roche, Lawrence C. Connelly, Mary W. Mullen. The Stoddard Ice Cream Company, Braintree, \$2000; Willard N. Stoddard, James W. Sturtevant, Charles R. Smith. W. H. Pevear & Co., Inc., Watertown, general merchandise, \$50,000; William H. Pevear, Harold R. Pevear, Eva G. Pevear, Marietta B. Pevear, Abbie F. Pevear.

Cooperative Credit Company, Worcester, clothing, \$10,000; Charles F. Wiseman, John T. Sullivan, Cornelius J. Cahill.

The Reliable Clothing Company, Boston, \$10,000; Morris Rosenthal, Joseph Israel, Nathan Israel.

Perkins Appliance Company, Springfield, \$100,000; Fred E. Muzzy, William N. Stacey, Julian L. Perkins; James A. Perkins.

American Life-Saving Garment Company, Boston, \$25,000; John B. McSwain, John T. Batchelder, Margaret L. Flaws.

The Max Bed Spring Company, Springfield, \$5000; Meyer Fox, Augusta Fox, Louis Ratner, Moses Ratner.

Temple Theater Company, Boston, \$250,000; William D. Bradstreet, William D. Bradstreet, Jr., C. Edwin Jennings, Jr., Edward C. Hall, Jr., George E. Knapp.

The United Realty Corporation, Worcester, \$50,000; Fred M. Hoadley, Matthew B. LeBar, Michael J. Comerford.

Gibbons Contracting Company, Melrose, \$5000; Herbert A. Gibbons, Joseph Gibbons, Annie L. Gibbons.

Hubmark Rubber Company, Boston, \$25,000; George H. Mayo, William H. Mayo, Orvil W. Smith.

Family Grocery Company, Lowell, \$10,000; David H. Sullivan, John J. Kennedy, William F. Sullivan.

Severy Manufacturing Company, Boston, \$150,000; King C. Gillette, Melvin L. Severy, Edward S. Crockett.

The Home Furniture Company, Worcester, \$50,000; Frank H. Nickerson, Mardires S. T. Nahigian, Herbert F. Waters.

Manufacturers Holding Company, Boston, \$50,000; Robert W. Howard, Frederick W. Brown, Henry W. French. Massachusetts Lumber Company, Boston, \$1000; Alfred H. McCulloch, Caroline D. McCulloch, George K. Manson.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

GERMAN DIPLOMAT
WAS GREAT FIGURE
IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Departure upon Vacation
of Baron Marshall von
Bieberstein Left Powers
Wondering as to Next Step

CAREER BRILLIANT

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The recent reports that the Austrian and German ambassadors had been withdrawn from the Sublime Porte were of course untrue. At the same time, it is quite certain that there was a grain of truth in them, as far as Germany is concerned. The German ambassador has left for Berlin on a holiday, and there is some doubt as to whether he will return or not. It might be regarded as certain that he would not return if it were not for the fact that there has never been, perhaps, since the year 1897, when he received his appointment, a moment when his presence in Constantinople was of more importance to the Wilhelmstrasse.

There are many stories as to the honors intended for him, and it is said that he is to be transferred to London, to take the place of Count Metternich, and even that he is to succeed Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg as chancellor in the immediate future.

Baron Marshall von Bieberstein is probably the most commanding diplomatist in Europe today. He has made for himself a position in Constantinople which has perhaps not been equaled in Europe since the days when Lord Stratford de Redcliffe represented the United Kingdom in the same capital.

Curiously enough, he did not choose diplomacy as a career, but began his life in the law. When he did take to politics, he found himself pitted against the Bismarcks, and it was of him that the great chancellor declared that he was a diplomatist who could not even write good French in his despatches. How little important the turning of phrases in despatches really is, has been proved by the ambassador's career. Today it has been said of the man whom Bismarck belittled that he could put the diplomatic service of Europe comfortably in his pocket.

The withdrawal of the ambassadors would have meant that the triple alliance was acting together in support of Italy, and that it had failed to mold Turkey to its purpose. As it is, the occupation of Rhodes is more a coup de theater than a great strategic movement. The temporary occupation of the Turkish islands will not affect Turkey in any way, and in the question of their permanent fate Europe will have much to say.

The point is that it will not relieve the pressure on Italian finance which the war in Tripoli is exerting, nor will it modify in the least the Arab resistance. This may be realized from the fact that the Monitor has the highest possible authority for stating that the Italian stories with regard to the revolts in the Yemen are entirely unauthentic. So far from the Arabs of the Red Sea littoral and the hinterland making things difficult for the Turks, a general suspension of hostilities has taken place.

SOLUTION HOPED
IN MAIL TROUBLE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Previous to his departure for South Africa, where he went in connection with the South African mail service, Sir Owen Phillips stated to a representative of Reuter's Agency that he was going out with the hope that as the result of personal negotiations he would be able to find a solution which would be satisfactory to all parties. Though the question presented many difficulties, he yet believed that with goodwill on both sides a friendly settlement of this long-standing problem might be reached.

NEW PLAY IS AT CRITERION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Macdonald Hastings' play, "The New Sin," which was recently noticed in The Christian Science Monitor, has now been put into the evening bill at the Criterion theater. Mr. Hastings, who a month ago was entirely unknown in the dramatic world, has now two plays running in London.

DEUTSCH CUP GOES TO M. HELEN

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—M. Helen has won the Deutsch aviation cup, having covered a distance of 125 miles in 93 minutes, giving a speed of about 80 miles an hour.

WESTERN STATE LINE
OWNED BY FRANCE
HAS GREAT DEFICIT

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The section of the 1913 budget dealing with the public works department, throws an interesting light on the position of the unfortunate Western State railway, which from being regarded as the national joke has latterly become more or less of a national tragedy.

When this property was taken over it was not expected to be a source of extraordinary profit to the state, but even the strongest opponents of the scheme of state purchase could hardly have expected the serious deficiency that the railway has met this year.

Commencing with a deficiency of f.11,000,000 the first year it came into the hands of the state, it has risen to no less a sum than f.84,500,000 deficit. The main trouble lies in the extraordinary increase in annual expenditure which this year is f.75,000,000 in excess of five years ago.

Of this increased expenditure two thirds, that is to say f.54,000,000 is absorbed in increased wages, in spite of which the whole staff remains dissatisfied. Of the f.21,000,000 remaining a large portion is eaten up by the indemnities paid to customers for loss of freight, accidents and damages of various kinds, and after satisfying these various charges, which nearly absorb the whole of this amount, the balance is devoted to the maintenance of the permanent way and the upkeep of rolling stock and material.

This latter, which is the part that most interests the traveling public, has to be dealt with upon an infinitesimally small sum, with the consequence that the roadway is notoriously bad, the rolling stock and material being antiquated and altogether inadequate.

It is considered that this experiment in state ownership is not one that is likely to be quickly repeated in France.

KHOST TRIBESMEN
RISE IN AFGHANISTAN
AGAINST GOVERNOR

(Special to the Monitor)
PESHAWAR, India—Advices from Afghanistan show that a tribal revolt of no little magnitude has broken out in the district of Khost close to the Indian frontier in the direction of Thal.

It seems that the oppressive government of the local Afghan Governor, Muhammad Akbar Khan, so incensed the Khostwals that after ineffectual petitions to the Amir at Kabul they broke out into open revolt and attacked the Afghan military posts in the district, which fell one after the other.

The tribesmen finally succeeded in shutting up the Governor in Matun, the chief town of the district, and the Amir is reported to have ordered four brigades of troops to advance to his relief. The revolt, which has spread with extraordinary rapidity, is one of no little seriousness, and it is doubtful whether the relief of Matun alone will put an end to the trouble.

Meanwhile numbers of fugitive Afghan soldiers have arrived in Kurram across the Indian border; these men the British political officer has handed over to the Afghan outpost on the Peiwar Kotal.

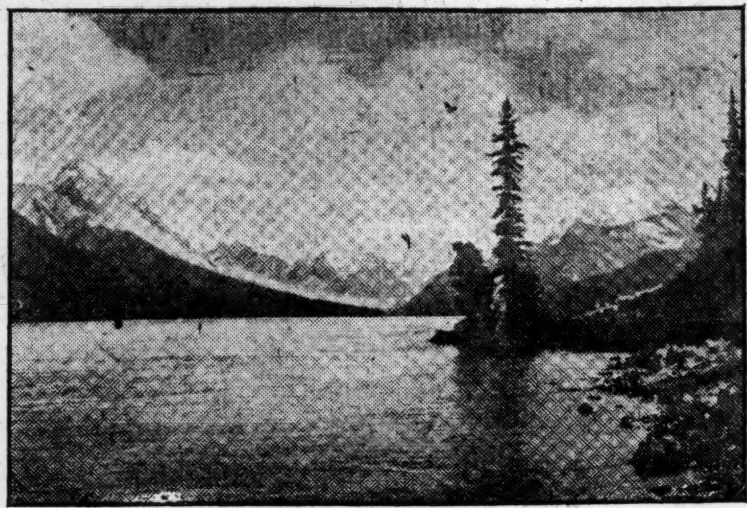
REGULAR YEARLY
SALARY IS PLAN
OF KEIR HARDIE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In a recent speech at Swansea Keir Hardie advanced an entirely new theory on the wage question. Speaking of the report that the cabinet was about to appoint a committee to inquire what step could be taken to deal with labor unrest, he declared that he did not hesitate to say that when the report of that committee was published, it would be found that not a single one of the measures which the Labor party advocated would be contained in it.

Mr. Hardie then went on to advocate the dropping of all idea of a minimum wage, and the substitution of a demand of a yearly salary to be paid regularly whether trade was good or bad, and whether factories, pits or mills were working full time or short, or even temporarily closed down.

LAKE NYAMI NOW
DRIED TO SWAMP

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The large lake known as Nyami which Livingstone described as a great open waste of water, broken sometimes into waves, has been gradually drying up for years. Ten years ago all that was left was some five acres of shallow water, surrounded by reeds and mud. So shallow had it become that it was only navigable in certain channels. Of late years, the process of drying up has been accelerated, with the result that today the open water has practically disappeared and little more than a swamp remains.

LAKE OF REMARKABLE BEAUTY
FOUND IN CANADIAN ROCKIES

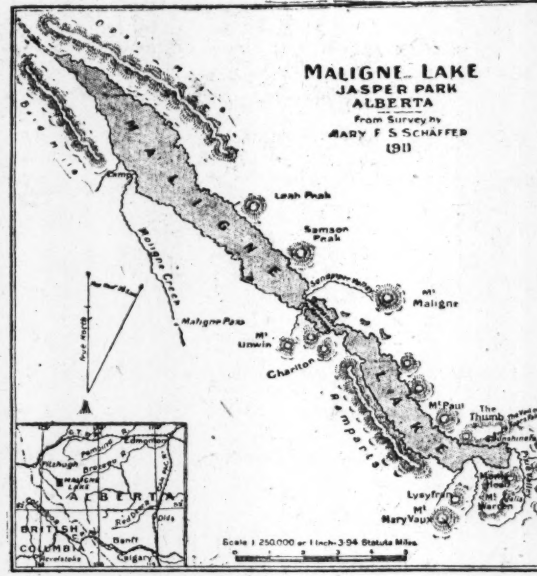
(Reproduced by permission of the Royal Geographical Society)
View taken near lake's outlet by B. Harmon, Banff, shows picturesque surroundings

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the Geographical Journal for April an account is given of the discovery by Mrs. Mary Schaffer of a hitherto unknown lake of remarkable beauty in the Canadian Rockies. She has called it Maligne, a name long applied to the tributary of the upper Athabasca by which the new lake is drained.

She obtained the first report of the existence of the lake from a famous guide, James Simpson, who himself had been told of it by some friendly Stoney Indians, one of whose hunting grounds it was. Her first attempt at reaching it was unsuccessful. At the second attempt the lake was reached and partly navigated on an improvised raft. Then urged by a member of the Canadian survey department, and supplied by him with the necessary apparatus, Mrs. Schaffer returned a third time to make a survey of the lake. The Canadian national park commissioner also assisted her by having a trail cut through the wilderness and supplying material for making a boat.

The lake which is about 18 miles long, and is reached by a pass 8000 feet high, has not its equal on the eastern slopes of the Canadian Rockies. Of the flowers growing on the pass, some



(Reproduced by permission of Royal Geographical Society)
Map of Maligne lake, Jasper park, Alberta, found by Mrs. Mary Schaffer

which are elsewhere great rarities, were found growing in profusion. Open stretches of meadow give pasture to large numbers of mountain goats, and many varieties of duck nest in the neighborhood.

The names inserted by Mrs. Schaffer on her map have been accepted by the geographical board of Canada. Samsen peak will provide interesting rock climbing while Urwin and Charlton, on the opposite side, must be from 10,000 to 11,000 feet high.

LEIPZIG'S RAILWAY
STATION WILL COVER
OVER 80,000 SQ. YDS.

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—What is probably the largest railway station in the world and certainly the largest in Europe was opened for partial traffic at Leipzig lately.

When quite complete, which will be at the end of the year, the station will have 28 quadruple platforms, and there will be 11 different routes. The building is situated in the most central part of the city, and has a frontage of close upon 1000 feet.

It comprises shops for travelers' requirements, waiting rooms for royalty, for every-day individuals and for emigrants, baths and hairdressers' establishments, and a fine suite of restaurant rooms. This magnificent station, which is the pride of the Leipzig citizens, will have cost, when finished, £7,000,000.

The area upon which it stands is something over 80,000 square yards, and the iron and concrete roof over the main platforms is said to be the largest single span that has ever been constructed in any country.

SELF-RECORDING
TARGET INVENTED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A new target has been invented by a Mr. Rose, which has the advantage of doing away with the necessity of a marker at the butts, as the position of every shot is recorded on a screen fixed at the firing point. The apparatus is quite light and easily manipulated, and though it is expected that it will be used at present more frequently on miniature ranges, it can also be used on longer ranges up to a distance of 2000 yards. Connection between the firing point and the target, it may be mentioned, is made by means of an electric wire.

R. S. SPRAGUE GIVES DINNER

(Special to the Monitor)
GIBRALTAR—R. S. Sprague, the United States consul at Gibraltar, gave a dinner in celebration of the eightieth year that the Sprague family has held the United States consulate in Gibraltar.

AVERAGE PER ACRE
OF BEET GROWN IN
ENGLAND IS 12 TONS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The centenary of the growth of beet sugar in France marks a wonderful increase in the industry in England. France, the Netherlands and Germany have been so far the greatest producers of beet sugar, but 1911 sees England ahead of the latter country with an average of 12 tons an acre, whereas the average in Prussia did not exceed 6 tons per acre.

The results of beet growing on the agricultural colleges in Kent, Nottingham, Shropshire, Gloucester, Essex, Devonshire and Bedfordshire, during 1911, are shown in the following statistics, issued recently by the board of agriculture.

County	Cost (£)	Yield (tons)	Sugar (cwt.)
Kent	234	18.8	17.0
Nottingham	217	12.6	16.5
Shropshire	219	13.4	17.7
Gloucester	231	8.2	19.8
Essex	183	7.5	15.8
Devonshire	212	4.7	15.8
Bedfordshire	191	12.9	18.5

The experiments were carried on under the superintendence of members of the staffs of the agricultural colleges, and prove clearly that beet with a high sugar content can be grown in England and give yields equaling, if not exceeding, those obtained on the continent. It is to be remarked that the success which has marked the 1911 crop was not due in any case to subsoiling, a practice which is looked upon as indispensable on the continent.

LONDON TRAFFIC
BOARD REFUSED
BY GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The London county council, following the recommendation of a royal commission, has urged the government to appoint a traffic board. The government, however, declines to do so, and a letter from 10 Downing street was sent to the London county council stating that the prime minister did not at present propose to introduce legislation for giving effect to the recommendations of the royal commission on London traffic with regard to the appointment of a traffic board for London.

With reference, however, to these recommendations, the attention of the council was drawn to the work of the London traffic branch of the board of trade, which was appointed in 1907 for the purpose of dealing with such proposed duties of the traffic board, and which did not require legislative authority.

Since that year much has been done with regard to the intricate questions connected with London traffic, and there has also been an inquiry into the sufficiency of arterial roads leading into London.

ST. PETERSBURG TO WELCOME

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—A committee having for its object the furthering of the Anglo-Russian rapprochement has been formed. The immediate object of the committee is the giving of assistance to all British visitors to the Russian capital. The president of the committee is M. Homiakoff and it includes among its members MM. Guechikoff, Zveintzeff, Timiriatzeff, Prince Galitzin and the mayor of Moscow.

PICTURES PURCHASED BY FUND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Mortimer Brown's bronze statue, "Shepherd Boy," and Frank Emanuel's picture, "A Kensington Interior," at the Royal Academy have been purchased under the Chantrey bequest fund and will probably find their way to the Tate gallery.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF
RUSSIA PLAINLY TOLD

Speech of M. Sasonoff in
Duma Has Won Approval
of Press Abroad but Home
Papers Do Not Eulogize It

FACTS SET FORTH

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—One of the most interesting events recently has been the speech in the Duma made by M. Sasonoff, the foreign minister, regarding the relations of Russia with other countries, and if anything he seems to have startled the Russian people more than any other nation, this no doubt being due to his outspoken manner.

As regards France, he mentioned that the alliance between her and Russia was intended to create peace and not to precipitate a contest with other nations. In order to become better acquainted with the French cabinet he had himself visited Paris and was very well satisfied with the result. Germany, he thought,

had come to a better understanding with Russia on account of his visit to the German Emperor at Potsdam, and his great hope was that the two countries might be brought closer together.

With respect to England M. Sasonoff said that the fruits of the agreement of 1907 were now ripening, and the friendship of the countries was evidenced by the visit of the deputation in the winter of 1911.

Italy and Austria were now also on better terms with Russia, and although the present position in the near east did not give a very promising outlook he hoped that it would not result in anything more serious.

GEN. HERZOG DRIVING
MANY TO MODERATES

Opposition in South Africa
Tends to Support Dutch
Section Which Is Not Held
Under Sway of "Fanatic"

SITTINGS IRKSOME

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa—The retirement of Sir Starr Jameson from the leadership of the opposition has been received with regret by all parties, though his successor, Sir Thomas Smarrt, is himself extremely popular. He is an Irishman, with all the native Irish lambent humor.

Able and broad-minded, he has the interests of the empire sincerely at heart and seems to have gained the respect of General Botha and the moderate Dutch party, who find themselves somewhat nonplussed by that enfant terrible of South African politics, General Herzog.

Herzog is really a fanatic, entirely sincere, but none the less a fanatic. He appears to be obsessed with the belief that he is the ordained savior of the Afrikaner party and their polyglot language, known as Taal. A dark, sallow

man, with a somewhat thin face of a more or less Latin type, he is carried through by his intense belief in his mission. Louis Botha and the moderate Dutch element find the fanatical support he is able to rely upon, from what are known as the back-veldt Boers, not only disconcerting, but even dangerous.

In these circumstances, the Opposition are tending to support the moderate Dutch party, the more so as the recent disclosures over the mines have rather given the Dutch the opportunity of crying, "We told you so."

All this has tended to make political life strenuous. The Boers themselves are by no means fond of strenuous politics, and find the long night sittings extremely irksome. In one place, the Opposition have found a joint in the government harness, and are making the most of it. It is in the wild extravagance of the expenditure over such things as the language question, and here they are on safe ground.

In the midst of this racial feeling, the outsider is astonished to find the supporters of the "Africa for the Dutch" movement calmly sending their children to be educated in Europe. The Krugers and even the young Herzogs have been sent to Europe in this way, so inconsistent is man.

BOUNDARIES OF SEA
OF OKHOTSK ARE TO
BE FIXED BY HAGUE

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, which has just pronounced judgment on the Canavaro claim against Peru, the judgment according to the Peruvian legation being in favor of Peru on all counts, will shortly have before it another case for decision.

Some 12 months ago Russia claimed to extend the boundary of the territorial waters of the Sea of Okhotsk and Japan at that time immediately lodged a protest and negotiations in regard to the matter have been going on between the two governments ever since with no practical result.

Recently the matter has become so acute that the Japanese government has despatched their cruisers north to the disputed waters and have proposed at the same time to lay the whole question as soon as possible before The Hague tribunal. An early decision on the matter is urgently desired in Japan in view of the fact that the cod fishery in the Sea of Okhotsk commences in the near future.

OLYMPIA HORSE
SHOW PRIZE LIST
REACHES \$13,500

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The prize list for the great horse show, which affords so great an attraction at Olympia has now been issued and the value of the prizes to be competed for amounts to £13,500.

Of the numerous items of which the program is composed, perhaps none is more popular than the jumping competition, unless it is the "Marathon" coaching event which starts from Hampton court and finishes in the ring at Olympia, or the "Corinthian" which includes a journey out and home with an interval for old time "baiting" of the horses.

By no means the least interesting of the many competitions is the entry for the costers, a prize being given to the best and smartest coster's turnout. This event has proved most popular among costers in the past for they have entered large numbers of donkeys. This year it has been decided to limit the number of entries to 50.

FRIENDLY TERMS
MADE WITH ABORS

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA—With the arrival of General Bower at Pashat the Abor punitive expedition may be considered at an end. The advance of the British Indian columns into the wild fastnesses of the tribesmen has undoubtedly made its due impression upon them, especially in view of the boasts which were made before the appearance of the force from India, and it is hoped that the friendly relations which have been established with the Abors will put an end to any further likelihood of trouble in this direction.

MOTOR YACHT TO BE LARGE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The many advantages to be derived from the use of internal combustion engines in the place of the usual steam engines on yachts makes it possible for additional space, greater cleanliness and many other improvements to be embodied in the boat. It is reported that a motor yacht which will compare with the best craft of that nature afloat is now in course of construction. The yacht referred to is said to have been ordered by Godfrey Williams, a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and will be some 200 feet in length and designed to carry no fewer than six motor boats in the davits.

NEWHAM HEARS
MISS I. O. FORD ON
WOMAN SUFFRAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England—Beneath the banner of the "Cambridge Alumnae," bearing the inscription "Better is wisdom than weapons of war," Miss I. O. Ford addressed a large body of the staff and students of Newham College on the subject of women's suffrage.

Miss Ford maintained that the fate of the conciliation bill was no cause for discouragement. Things do not come until people are ready for them. Changes in thought are the most important changes, and the work done for the conciliation bill was therefore by no means lost, because it had brought about a great change in thought.

Miss Ford urged that woman suffrage was the most important political question that had been debated for 200 or 300 years, and she insisted that those who work for it must work wholeheartedly and must be prepared to make sacrifices, and each must choose the method of work which she thinks right. "No one for a moment must lose heart," she said, "because we know that when our minds are set on right we are bound to win."

She herself had worked for 25 years and had never for a moment felt discouraged. She amused her audience with sayings very much to the point, gleaned from north of England work people, and with her comment that these people suffer from none of the mists and blurs that education brings into some of our minds.

BURMA MAY HAVE
OWN UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Montagu, the under-secretary for India, has stated in answer to some inquiries on the subject that the government of India hope, in connection with their policy of higher education, to establish a separate university for Burma. No definite proposals have as yet been formulated.

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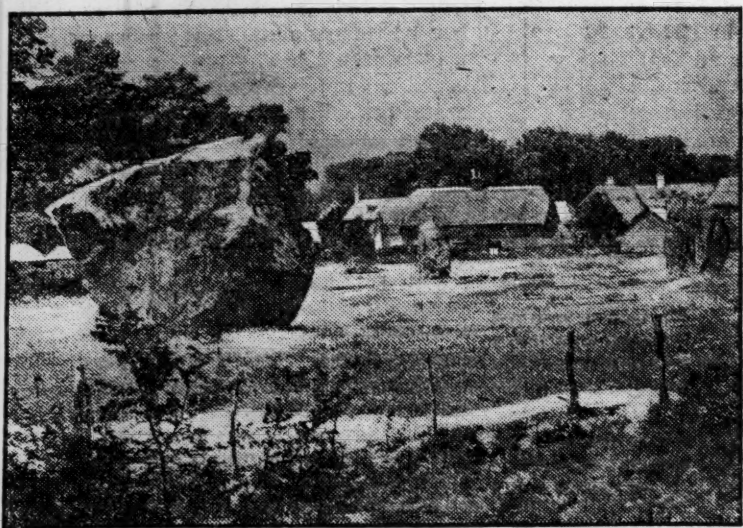
DRUIDICAL TEMPLES IN ENGLAND

THERE are few people who have not heard of the Druidical stones at Stonehenge, near Salisbury, England, but—probably on account of its position just off the main road—not many know of the far more important temple circles at Avebury.

Avebury is about 19 miles north of Stonehenge and about six miles west of Marlborough. The monoliths of Avebury are from 12 to 17 feet high, and there were originally no fewer than 650 of these stones. Whence they came is unknown, as there is no similar stone for a great distance away.

The word Avebury is a corruption of "Abiri," the "mighty ones," and antiquarians claim that the temple was constructed at the time corresponding to that of Abraham. At present only about 24 stones remain; the others have been broken up and destroyed, and the main road to Marlborough now runs over what was part of the two processional avenues, each of which consisted of 200 of these huge stones.

The ground plan was a serpent, made up of these two avenues, and in the center on Hackpen hill there was a large temple of 30 stones, and inside this, two smaller circles of 12 stones apiece. The place of sacrifice—now called "the cove"—consisted of three large stones, and



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
SMALLER TEMPLE, AVEBURY, IN WILTSHIRE

stands just outside a farmyard in the pretty village of Avebury.

To enable spectators to see the rites taking place, a mound was made, some 40 feet high, surrounding the larger circle, with a moat 30 feet deep between the temple and the mound.

Half a mile south of the temple lies

Silbury hill, which was used for the purpose of giving a signal at sunrise or sunset for the sacrifices. It is the largest artificial mound in Europe and covers more than five acres of ground.

These Druidical temples of Avebury are probably some of the oldest things in the British Isles.

Pleased With All Three

Wu Ting Fang, who is returning to the United States as minister of the new Chinese republic, is an interesting figure. Some stories of him told in the New York Sun are as follows:

Mr. Wu told an audience which he was addressing in Newark once about the manner in which his marriage had been arranged.

"I never talked to my wife until I met her to marry her," he said. "When I was engaged I was obstinate. Before the marriage was arranged I asked that I be allowed to see her. They refused, but when I persisted and asked to be allowed to see her on the sly, they fixed it so that I could go to a house and see my bride pass by. After sitting in a window for several hours I saw three women pass. I was satisfied. But I did not know which was to be my wife."

Once while he was enjoying an interview by a newspaper man he turned to one of the correspondents and asked: "How much do you earn a year?" "Oh," said the other, "I earn twice as much as I am paid."

"Yes," said Mr. Wu. "Do you find it difficult to save anything on your \$20,000 a year?"

Primrose Day in London

Primrose day made itself felt in London mainly through the presence of the enormous masses of the flower sold at every street corner, on every barrow, in every florist's window, and worn as well by many a stanch Conservative clinging fondly to the memory of Lord Beaconsfield, writes a correspondent from the British capital.

His statue in Parliament square was very charmingly decorated—great beds of the little flower were made around the base upon which mottoes and sayings in violets were delicately traced out. The upper part was hung with wreaths and festoons composed of primroses alone.

The Constitutional Club were responsible for a fine shield inscribed with the motto "Peace with Honor," and a pillar several feet high, made entirely of primroses, sent by an admirer, was placed directly in front of the statue. Various local habitations of the Primrose League and others supplied masses of the spring flowers worked into very effective and attractive trophies.

Character is centrality, the impossibility of being displaced or overset.—Emerson.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Drift of a Bottle

H. P. Adams of Carshalton, Surrey, England, a correspondent says, has received from Santiago, Chile, a letter in which it is stated that the writer had come across a sealed bottle on the coast of the island of Wellington, Chilean southern archipelago, at lat. 49.42 south and long. 74.25 west. The writer having broken the neck of the bottle found a paper on which was inscribed the fact that this bottle had been thrown overboard from the steamer Infraghi, Tyne line, Nov. 17, 1908, in lat. 51.38 south, long. 96.15 east. "Will the finder kindly return this paper with particulars of the find to H. P. Adams, Carshalton, Surrey, England."

It appears that Mr. Adams on a journey which he made in 1908 from London to Melbourne via the Cape, made a practice of every day throwing overboard a bottle containing a note of the ship's position, and a request that the finder would notify him of the facts of the discovery. The bottle found by the Frenchman off the coast of Chile must have traveled between 6000 and 7000 miles, and through the wildest waters of the globe. Of the 40 bottles Mr. Adams threw into the sea this one alone has been heard of.

LET your own better nature determine your action in any given situation rather than allow it to be determined by the evil doing of others. Do not allow the evil in others to rule your action—let the best that is in you decide.—Charles R. Brown, citing William Newton Clarke in Congregationalist.

Without losing a single match, the Yale undergraduate chess team recently vanquished a team composed of six members of the faculty, including President Hadley. In football or hockey or pole vaulting or wrestling, such a result might have been expected, but chess is a contest of the wits. Perhaps the faculty team was overtrained.—Youths Companion.

SERVICE OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY

THERE are still some persons who cavil over free education, finding that people rarely value what they do not have to pay for. Such theorists are even faster set against making college education too easy for the folk in general; but the following passages from an article in the Century by Edward Alsworth Ross point to the fact that the people do appreciate such advantages.

The offer of a college course at a nominal fee has brought down on the western colleges of the United States a veritable avalanche of students. Massachusetts has 223 of her youth in college for every 100,000 of her population, while New York has 198 matriculates. But Illinois and Wisconsin have respectively 230 and 246 sons and daughters in college for every 100,000 of population. The two eastern states boast of many famous educational centers, but fewer than half the students in Massachusetts colleges come from the Bay state, and only three fifths of those in New York colleges hail from the Empire state; so that the college trend in these states by no means matches the glory of their universities.

The difference in tuition between the big universities of the two regions runs from \$125 to \$200. There is also a difference in the cost of living, and what is more, in the prevailing style of living. It will cost a Wisconsin student at least \$500 less to obtain a first-class degree than it will cost a Massachusetts student, and this is a great lift to any one who is on his own resources. It is gratuitous education, not a sharper thirst for learning, that accounts for the much larger proportion of western young people who, by stretching on tiptoe, contrive to pluck the college sheepskin. The state's standing offer to give away instruction costing it from \$400 to \$600 draws out an astonishing amount.

Flowers a Need

THERE are folks who say that it is possible to garner \$75,000 a year from an acre of American Beauty roses. Some one commenting on this mildly remarks that the possession of two acres of land would place one at least above want, and yet folk go on writing for the newspapers.

But this amazing price for flowers is something on which the animal-vegetable on the high coast of living rarely touch. To those for whom flowers are one of the necessities of life, if life is to be reasonably happy, for whom flowers are at any rate as necessary as butter or radishes or grape fruit or catsup, or even, let one say, strawberries, this question of florists' prices looms large on the horizon of the discussion.

It would seem as if those who love flowers enough to raise them should love those who love flowers enough to be willing to place them within reach of the many at reasonable prices. To raise more flowers would seem a simple way of benefiting mankind, and most of us are willing to benefit mankind if we can do so without too much trouble. The added flowers at low cost would mean added sales, for thousands who now buy no flowers would buy them all winter long if they could be had reasonably.

"All things are flowing," says Emerson, "even those that seem immovable. The adamant is always passing into smoke." Plotinus used the doctrine of flux to testify to the unreality of the world of sensible things as opposed to reality. . . .—Harrison.

Lake Wastwater in Cumberland is the deepest of English lakes. Its bottom is far below sea level, though its surface is over 200 feet above the sea.

PRAYER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAYER is the natural expression of the heart. One turns instinctively to a power higher than his own for succor from the bewilderment and pain of human life, but when the bewilderment and pain remain unabated one is apt to doubt and distrust or at best to feel that the ordering of the Almighty is beyond the understanding of men on this plane of existence.

In Science and Health, the text-book of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Experience teaches us that we do not always receive the blessings we ask for in prayer. There is some misapprehension of the source and means of

all goodness and blessedness, or we should certainly receive that for which we ask" (p. 10).

In the Lord's Prayer which Christ Jesus gave by request to his disciples lies a lesson too deep to be perceived carelessly. If, however, it is studied with open mind one will find that out of the several petitions not one is for material welfare. Its opening lines of adoration are followed by affirmation. Its first supplication, "Give us this day our daily bread," cannot refer to material supply since he has already taught men to take no thought what they shall eat and what they shall drink. His divine request for bread he fully explains when he says, "For the bread of God is

he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world." This bread is the spiritual understanding and power which he himself exemplified, and which he claims when he adds, "I am the bread of life."

"Forgive us our debts," or trespasses, refers to spiritual poverty, not material, and correlates itself to the concluding supplication to be delivered not only from this specific evil, but from all evil. The beloved John, so rich in the understanding of the spiritual mission of his Lord, leaves little doubt in the mind of the student of his Gospel as to the nature of that prayer which asks and receives.

"Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you." "Without me ye can do nothing." "Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name: ask, and ye shall receive." Clearly there must be some vital difference between asking in his name and not so asking, and one must dig deep into the spiritual import of the Master's words and life to find that difference. It is no metaphor when he says "I am . . . the truth," for he reaffirms this before Pilate, scourged, bruised and bleeding, when men lose their phraseology. "Thou sayest that I am a king," he answers, "to this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." And he did bear witness unto the truth in the destruction of sin, sickness and death, with the higher spiritual law, proving these claims false.

If Jesus' words were true, "without me ye can do nothing," and "I am the truth," then it is the lack of the truth or spiritual understanding that has robbed prayer of its efficacy. "Ask in my name," he instructs, in sharp contrast to "Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name," and "Ye shall receive."

Through the study of the text-book of Christian Science one learns the vital difference between his old prayers of suffering supplication and his present prayers of the affirmation of spiritual law and the understanding thereof. The poverty of the one and the unquestioned realization of the other bases a demonstrable faith on "works" that is with "signs following." Perceiving the spirit of the Lord's Prayer Mrs. Eddy says, "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love and good deeds" (Science and Health, p. 4). Not material gifts, not personal aggrandizement, but spiritual "bread" and its daily expression.

From "The Prelude"

HENCE the highest bliss . . . the consciousness Of Whom they are, habitually interused Through every image and through every thought, And all affections by communion raised From earth to heaven, from human to divine; Hence endless occupation for the soul, Whether discursive or intuitive; Hence cheerfulness for acts of daily life, Emotions which best foresight need not fear, Most worthy then of trust when most intense. Hence amid ills that vex and wrongs that crush Our hearts—if here the words of Holy Writ May with fit reverence be applied—that peace Which passeth understanding, that repose In moral judgments which from this pure source Must come, or will by man be sought in vain.

Oh! who is he that hath his whole life long Preserved, enlarged, this freedom in himself? For this alone is genuine liberty: Where is the favored being who hath held That course unchecked, unerring and untired, In one perpetual progress smooth and bright? —Wordsworth.

Japanese Wood

For at least six centuries the Japanese, with their inherent artistic temperament, have been finishing the woodwork in their homes and odd pieces of furniture by the "Sugi" process, and samples imported have been held in high esteem as rare curiosities.

The "Sugi" process of finishing is extremely simple, and the result is wonderfully beautiful. It is simply the charring of the surface of the boards to be used and the rubbing out of all charred particles until the surface is clean. In Japan this charring is done by ordinary fire, and the rubbing is done with rice straw, but a more approved method, which will get quicker and much more satisfactory results, is the use of the ordinary gasoline blow torch such as is used by painters and plumbers, the rubbing to be done with a wire brush.

When the wood is finally cleaned and is dusted out with a cloth it can, according to taste, be rubbed with the smallest possible quantity of ordinary floor wax. The result is a soft brown tone showing in embossed effect every slight variation of the grain of the wood.—Argonaut.

Two Sides to Question

The life of the literary editor is not always perfectly placid.

For instance, the book reviewer of a certain great and influential local paper was called on by an important appearing and acting lady only a morning or two since. The lady spoke as follows:

"You printed an enthusiastic review of one of the new novels in your columns last week. My young daughter read the notice and is anxious to procure the book. I have come to see whether you really think this book a proper one for my daughter to read."

"Madam," answered the reviewer, "I do not know."

"You do not know? And you are a reviewer? Don't you know your business?"

"I think I do."

"Didn't you read the book which you presumed to review?"

"I read it thoroughly, madam."

"Then why don't you know whether it is fit for my daughter's perusal?"

"Because, madam, I don't know your daughter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, May 20, 1912

Shipping and the Panama Canal

THE Panama canal bill, now before the House at Washington, the seven-hour discussion it occasioned on Thursday, and all the debate upon its provisions that is to follow during the limited time to be allotted to its consideration, has served and will serve to indicate very clearly the wide diversity of political and public opinion in the United States with relation to shipping and transportation interests. It has become a well-recognized fact that almost any move looking to the restoration of the American merchant marine, no matter how well intended, is likely to meet with heated opposition, and that this opposition is as likely to spring up in the ranks of those who would restore the stars and stripes to the sea as in the ranks of those who are content to let the ocean-carrying trade remain in foreign hands. The feeling that has characterized the entire merchant marine controversy for the last forty years appears now, from the opening debate, to have centered in the discussion of the Panama canal bill.

This measure prescribes a form of government for the Canal Zone, gives authority to assess tolls against ships using the waterway and closes the canal to all steamships owned or dominated by railroad interests. It also provides that there shall be no preferential treatment of American-owned ships in the matter of tolls. President Taft, in a recent message, recommended that tolls be remitted, at least experimentally, in the case of American vessels, but the committee in charge of the measure adhered to the contrary position. The bill gives the President authority to assess tolls not to exceed \$1.25 per ton registered tonnage, but it stipulates that all nations must be treated alike.

Just to illustrate how easily complications may slip into a matter of this kind, it will not be out of place to touch upon the point raised by Representative Knowland, the ranking minority, or Republican, member of the committee. Calling attention to the provision inhibiting the passage through the canal of vessels owned by competitive railroad interests, he contended that this would hold good against American railroads only, that the Canadian Pacific or some other Canadian line could send its steamships through the waterway without objection. This contingency, evidently, had been overlooked, because when the point was raised the chairman of the committee was unable to meet it save by promising that the problem would have attention later.

Few pieces of legislation before Congress in recent years have called for nicer adjustment than the management of the Panama canal demands. There are treaty obligations, to begin with, that cannot be ignored or avoided. There are responsibilities to the civilized world that must be kept in sight. The international character of the canal must be recognized. And keeping all of these well in view, there are national interests to be forwarded and protected. The world will not question the right of the United States to absolute authority over the waterway, but the world will be critical, and rightfully so, of the manner in which that authority is exercised.

THE American Bible Society issued 3,691,201 complete copies of the Scriptures last year. This is only one of many agencies engaged in distributing the book that continues, far beyond all others, to be the most widely read volume in print.

ONE of the most hopeful and encouraging things connected with the coming Fourth of July observance in the United States is that the arrangements making for it in many places are as sane as the celebration is expected to be.

THERE is something in Professor Sedgwick's proposal for the grading of oysters that will appeal to all reasonable people. Oysters should, at least, rank with lobsters in this respect.

IT is said that Indiana loses \$15,000,000 annually through the growth of weeds. Literature has its penalties as well as its rewards.

Right of Women to Work and Wage

DISCUSSION of all phases of the woman question might as well be welcomed cheerily, for whether welcome or not we are going to have it. The whole problem of woman as an independent factor in the social and industrial situation is up for debate. Let it be debated fairly and without heat. Nothing that concerns woman and her welfare can be of less concern to man than to herself. It is absurd to attempt in this connection alignment on grounds of sex. Plainly stated, there is no sex question; the rights of women cannot be separated from those of men without the impairment of the rights of both. The point of importance in the treatment of the subject is, What is best for the human family?

Certain of the trades organizations are opposed to the employment in the industries of married women on the ground that unmarried women are thereby often deprived of work. There are those within and without the trade organizations who believe that unmarried women should not be employed in the industries, for the alleged reason that men are thereby deprived of work. Or the position is taken in both cases that even though there be work enough to go around, the "intrusion" of woman into the field cheapens the labor of men. In other words, if men had a monopoly of all forms of productive employment, they could command better wages, and, as some will have it, be better prepared to take care of the women.

This is rather more sentimental than sensible. Experience shows that where men have had practically a monopoly of industrial employment women have suffered rather than benefited by the condition. It is only within the half century or so that has seen woman industrially emancipated that she has been able to assert her equality and her independence with any degree of success. She was forced to work and win before she could rise, in man's eyes, above the level of the inferior. Whatever may happen now, whether economic changes shall be brought about that will relieve her of the burden of earning her livelihood, she has proved her capacity and ability to do for herself.

For the present, in too large a number of cases, woman must make her own way. She is forced by circumstances to come into competition with her sister and with her brother in the struggle for existence. It is still, in most instances, an unequal struggle; but the inequality and inequity of it are growing less acute. For this,

credit must be given to the genius as well as to the industry and fidelity of woman. She is winning her way against odds. It is not for any man, or any body of men, to restrain her simply because of her sex. She has a right to work and a right to excel in her work. There is no more reason why she should hold back for man than that man should hold back for her, under present social and industrial conditions. If anything needs changing, it is these conditions, and it must be said that woman, clear-headed and clean-minded, is contributing more than man toward bringing the change about. Man, in all probability, would never have realized how much need there is for a change that will restore woman to her natural place at his side, as a helpmeet and inspiration, if she had not through her declaration of industrial independence forced it upon him.

AS TIME gives more perspective to the conference between Shintoists, Buddhists and Christians held in Japan late in February the more clearly does it appear that this conference was important. It was born of recognition by officialdom that national morals demanded the invigoration that only religion sincerely held can give. It expressly discriminated against Confucianism as being only an ethic lacking in religious motive and therefore inadequate for needs of the hour and of coming generations. It renewed, in a striking way, governmental sanction of Christianity as a faith worthy of an equal chance to win popular attachment. It put an end to a certain scorn of all religion as superstition, which was prevalent in some academic and intellectual circles. Last but not least it broke down the barriers between devout believers, oriental and occidental, and led to joint action by them which will deeply affect the course of education in the empire and give to it a more spiritual note. There was no attempt made at the conference to formulate anything like a statement of a common faith; but much was done to indicate a common feeling of loyalty to a religious ideal of life and an ethical basis for patriotism. Here was its chief value in the eyes of the dynasty and of the ruling statesmen.

Not only in Europe and America is the propaganda of attack on all authority busy with dispersion of its literature. Japan is facing the same problem as her western rivals; and the situation in her case is made more acute by claims for the dynasty; claims which, as Basil Chamberlain has recently been pointing out to readers in England, are virtually such as to make unquestioning loyalty to them the highest possible form of religion, from the Mikado's standpoint. That this dynastic form of religion, concentrated on the person of the political sovereign, will always last, no one in Japan conversant with the record of democracy's attitude toward religion believes. Japanese historians, trained to the modern method of investigation and publication of results, are not likely always to remain submissive to a check when they venture to describe the rise to power of the present dynasty and the cult of the Mikado's divinity. Prudential motives now make for silence and formal obeisance; but no doubt some day change will come, and the longer delayed the more radical it is likely to be.

Sun-Power Pumps for the Desert

RECENTLY from Philadelphia, U. S. A., was shipped the first section of a sun-power pumping plant upon order of the Egyptian government. The apparatus, according to the Technical World, had been in operation in Tacony, a suburb of the city named, and was there subjected to a thorough inspection of commissioners sent over for the purpose by the Khedive. It is the achievement of Frank Shuman who has given years to the study and development of the principle involved, and it is said that now, on the assurance of the Khedive's commissioners and English financiers that the apparatus will perform the work expected of it, orders are pouring in upon the Tacony mechanic in great numbers, the result being that Mr. Shuman has found it necessary to begin the erection of a large plant for the construction of the machines.

Even a casual reference to what is expected of the new apparatus carries one swiftly into the borderland of romance. Irrigation and dry farming have, literally, caused the desert to bloom like the rose, but here we are to consider a contrivance of human ingenuity that will compel the sun to pump the water that is necessary to vegetation throughout those arid areas far removed from mountain lake or stream, and in which there is not to be found even the minimum of moisture required for successful dry farming. The object of the Shuman plant is to draw power from the sun, or to apply the power in the sunlight to pumps that will draw water from the bosom of the earth, whether it be in "the sun-baked wastes of the Nile, the arid lands of the Texas Panhandle, the nitrate fields of Chile, or the deserts of Africa."

Apparently there is no question that Mr. Shuman has solved in a practical way, and for practical purposes, the problem upon which so many inventors and thinkers have been engaged for years. Toys have been set in motion frequently by sun power, and here and there machines have been operated; but they have lacked both sufficient power and sufficient reliability to make them practicable. The plant that is being shipped to Egypt is rated for 10,000 horsepower and similar ones, it is said, will cost little more to manufacture than a boiler for a steam engine of the same horsepower capacity. The plant in question is expected to operate in the Nile country eight hours a day on an average. At Tacony it is said to have turned out on an average 3200 gallons of water a minute, throwing it as high as thirty-five feet. Under an Egyptian sun it is expected to do three times, possibly four times, as well as this. Of course, it is all very wonderful, but perhaps the most wonderful thing about it is that, by both mechanical engineers and capitalists, the perfection of this apparatus is now taken as a matter of course.

OHIO is properly proud of the fact that, like Virginia, she is the mother of Presidents; but that is very different from being an aunt to all the candidates.

THE fact is borne in upon public men more and more that it is far better to wait until the line is not busy, even though one has to wait all day, than to write.

A MEMBER of the British Parliament says that the United States wastes too much time upon elections. Rather say its time is wasted in regretting their results.

SMALLER holes in the toy savings banks will be necessary for complete safety when the half-cent pieces come into use.

Religion and Morals

THE national Socialist convention has named Eugene V. Debs of Terre Haute, for President and former Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee for Vice-President. The choice of Mr. Debs was expected, as he has claims to the honor based on long-continued willingness to be a candidate without hope. Socialists naturally expect some gain over the vote polled in the last presidential election. But whether this increase will be affected to any considerable extent by general political conditions is problematical. If both the historic parties nominate radicals, the Socialist vote can hardly show a marked increase. If the old parties select conservative or even moderate standard-bearers, then Socialist hopes will rise. Voters are in an exceedingly disturbed mood; they are not paying much heed to the advice of either orators or editors, nor are they caring much about party ties and traditions. This being so, the greater will be the seduction of an appeal such as Messrs. Debs and Seidel will make.

Within the convention just held an important issue has been fought out, born of the emergence of syndicalism in the American labor ranks. The party of violence, of resort to class warfare, of refusal to share in political activities, of denunciation of government as such, has been defeated. Socialism has refused to accept the dictate of anarchism. The Industrial Workers of the World faction has been routed, but whether only temporarily remains to be seen. At the present state of the fight Congressman Victor Berger and not William D. Haywood is on top.

Any other decision would have wrecked the party as it is now composed. Americans will not accept the code of separation, individualism and anarchism posited by the syndicalist theory. Opposite tendencies of cooperation, mass movement and protection of the weak by the many make a far more persuasive appeal to the citizen, native or foreign born, who is a true American. The real allies of the syndicalists are men of wealth, ample education, established social position and holding special privileges, who wish their class to dominate, who look with contempt on duties of citizenship, and who subtly set law at defiance by taking advantage of its crudities and imperfections, the same being pointed out to them by learned legal counsel. Anti-social practices by such persons make electors at the other extreme of society vote for any party that promises to end privilege and equalize opportunities.

AN OLD and familiar saying to the effect that he who writes the ballads of the country exercises a greater influence than he who makes its laws might in these days be truthfully put somewhat in this fashion: "I care not who makes the laws or writes the ballads of the country if I may be permitted to compile the textbooks of its schools." The peace societies appear to have been moved by such a thought in urging upon the United States bureau of education, and to the point of success, the idea of distributing gratuitously to the schools of the nation the outline of a course of study based on the principle of good will to men. For many years school children have had war presented to them in false colors and alluring forms. National prejudices, passions and hatreds have been excused, condoned and even justified in their eyes through appeals to their lower emotions. Martial pageantry and hero worship have been employed to shut out from their youthful vision the sordid and sorer side of warfare. The blare of the trumpet and the huzzas of the victors have shut out from their hearing the anguish of the battlefield.

The United States bureau of education, through the propaganda of peace instruction upon which it has entered, has taken a step which should speedily have the effect of turning the child thought of the nation into a different channel, for the beginning is being made in the elementary grades. Instead of parading before the children pictures that hint indulgence in the grosser emotions, effort is directed toward the inculcation of a love of the ways of harmony and peace. The child is taught to be patient, forbearing, to develop self-restraint, self-control, to show consideration for others, to curb all tendencies toward anger and passion, to be gentle, kind and calm.

The design of this movement, it is almost unnecessary to say, is to start the children of the land aright. This is no less worthy than wise. If the children of the land are started aright, the men and women of the land may be trusted to take care of themselves with reference to peace and war and all other human problems. To get at the children is to get at the root of the matter. More beneficent propaganda than this could hardly be set afoot. Here, at least, federalism is praiseworthy on all moral and patriotic grounds.

THE issue between President Johnson of the American League and the Detroit players is a simple one, and he is to be credited with valor in drawing the distinction so clearly. Baseball is a sport in which Americans are passionately interested. They can and they do carry hero-worship in connection with players like Cobb to absurd extremes, but not injurious ones so long as the heroes deserve admiration. No provocation justifies a player in losing his temper and resorting to physical violence in drubbing a critical spectator. By so doing he becomes a lawbreaker and mars his own reputation. A team manager and the local police can arbitrate in a matter like this better than an irate player. Consequently, President Johnson is quite right in making it clear that no prestige of any player and no creditable record of service can extenuate lawlessness and thwart punishment. The league team, players can be about better business than siding with Cobb rather than with President Johnson, for the latter, we feel sure, will have public opinion with him.

Wherever and whenever mob lawlessness makes players and umpires suffer it is the duty of local police to interfere for the defense of decency and law. Wherever and whenever players become rowdies it is the duty of managers and league presidents to deal with them summarily. The great American sport is not to be commercialized or brutalized, if law-abiding and genuine sport-lovers can have their way. Such spectators have naught but regret that Cobb has sullied a fine record. They hope President Johnson will stand by his position and follow the impulses of his best self. A surrender on the issue involved would have a bad effect wherever professional baseball flourishes.

THE back-lot beginner might as well learn first as last that the things he plants will not come up until they get ready.

Socialism and Its Candidates

Peace Propaganda Rightly Begun

Keeping Baseball Free from Rowdism